

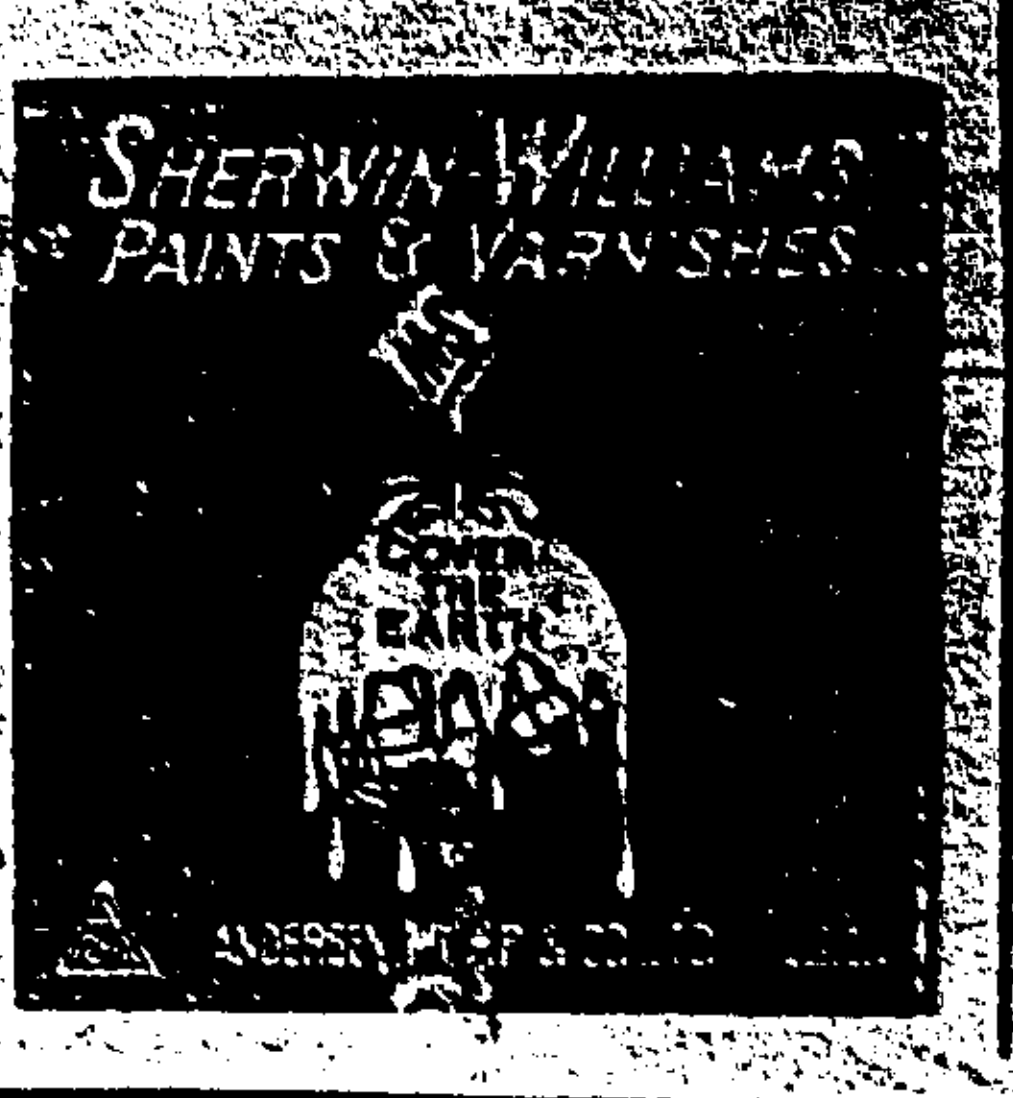
Certain-feed Roofing



The Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1921. 日三初月六

SHERWIN WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES



ANGLO-JAPANESE-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

Official Overtures to U.S.
(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 6.
A telegram from New York to the Philadelphia Public Ledger declares that official overtures have been made to America to join the Anglo-Japanese in an agreement as regards the Pacific, and it is suggested that a tripartite agreement is receiving the most serious consideration of the United States Government.

THE IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.

A Neutral Chairman—"Not Mr. Lloyd George."

London, July 6.
General Smuts conferred with Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Birkenhead, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Shortt in London this morning on the question of the Irish peace. The papers state that Mr. Valera is willing to attend a conference in London provided that there be a neutral chairman, not Mr. Lloyd George.

General Smuts Says Problem is Soluble.

London, July 7.
At a dinner to the members of the Imperial Conference in London, General Smuts declared that he found the people of Ireland divided into two classes—those in jail and those "on the run" (laughter). He found himself in the latter category (laughter). An Irishman had to admit that he could do it just as well as they (cheers). General Smuts humorously related his unsuccessful pursuit by Pressmen from Euston to Dublin and back. He opined that the Irish question was soluble (loud cheers) if there was a better atmosphere, if the parties were not actuated by ancient antipathy, but showed more goodwill and a determination to wipe out what was really a stain upon the Empire (cheers).

Although not over-anguine, he was hopeful that for the sake of the Empire, Ireland, and "this dear old country," the question would be solved and the Empire freed from the imputation that in that ancient part of the United Kingdom there still existed a violation of the fundamental principles on which the Empire rested (cheers). He believed that the problem could be solved, because he had seen it solved in his own country under circumstances not so bitter, but nevertheless, of the most difficult kind. The racial struggle went on in South Africa for a hundred years, but finally, in a spirit of large wisdom, of give-and-take and forbearance, the problem was solved, and to-day South Africa was one of the happiest countries in the British Empire (cheers).

BOLSHEVIKS ARRESTED AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Plot to Assassinate British Commander-in-Chief.

London, July 6.
In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Harmsworth stated that on June 29 the Commander-in-Chief at Constantinople arrested 32 undesirable, of whom 18 belonging to the Russian trade delegation were deported the same day. General Harmsworth's action was necessitated by the discovery of a plot to start a revolution at Constantinople beginning with General Harmsworth's assassination. Mr. Harmsworth said that a Note had been received from Krassin asking for an explanation. A reply was being considered, and Mr. Harmsworth deprecated further discussion, promising to investigate.

Concentration of Mediterranean Fleet.

Malta, July 6.
The continual movement of warships from Malta to the East is regarded as indicating that the situation at Constantinople is viewed with anxiety. Almost the whole of the Mediterranean Fleet is now concentrated upon or is within easy reach of Constantinople.

AUSTRALIANS PLAY LANCASHIRE.

Visitors Again Secure an Advantage.

London, July 6.
At Manchester in dull, breezy weather before 14,000 people Lancashire, on a perfect wicket, were dismissed for 92, making a poor display against the bowling of Gregory, who took 5 wickets for 41, and Hendry, who took 4 for 30. The Australians scored 194 for 6, Bardsley making 71, including 10 fours, but he gave 13 chances.

Inter-Varsity Result.

Cambridge beat Oxford by an innings and 24 runs.

CHINESE CUSTOMS DUTY.

Proposal to Raise to an Effective 5 per cent.

London, July 6.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. R. Waddington, Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson stated that he was unaware that the Chinese Government was proposing to raise the Customs duty from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. He gathered that it was proposed to revise the Tariff in order to increase duties to the equivalent of an effective 5 per cent. The Treaty Powers were considering this.

RAILWAYMEN IN CONFERENCE.

Mr. Thomas Does Not Anticipate a Strike.

London, July 6.
Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., at the railwaymen's conference at Newcastle, said that they wanted peace in the railway service. He could not see any danger of a railway strike in August, but the directors must meet the men in a fair spirit.

TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

Result of First French Charges.

Leipzig, July 6.
The first of the French list of war-crime cases has been concluded, General Stenger being acquitted of the charge of ordering the shooting of prisoners taken in battle. Captain Crusius, charged with shooting prisoners, has been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and the loss of the right to wear uniform.

INTER-IMPERIAL COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Hughes Pins His Faith to Wireless.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 7.
The Imperial Conference discussed inter-Empire communications and decided to establish a committee, with Mr. Churchill as chairman, and representatives from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India to consider, in consultation with the Board of Trade, the Air Ministry, and the Post Office, the question of the practical means available at present for the development of Imperial communication by sea, air, cable, and wireless, and to report as soon as possible.

The lengthiest of the speeches was by Mr. Hughes, who urged the need of the various parts of the Empire having constant, speedy intercommunication with each other and also with Britain. He predicted that the day was not far distant when the Dominions' Premiers would be in constant wireless communication, and saw no alternative if real participation of the Dominions in Empire affairs was to be attained.

Mr. Hughes urged that greater attention should be paid to Imperial public opinion. "It will become the dominant factor in regard to the Empire's future, yet the columns of the British press plainly treat the truth as regards conditions obtaining in all the Dominions." He admitted that the cause was due to the fact that every word cabled cost from seven and sixpence to nine shillings. He outlined the wireless situation of the Empire and stressed the need for the complete modernisation of the system. He pointed out how America had flooded the world, especially the Far East, with propaganda news services.

Mr. Meighen (Canada), concurring as regards the paucity of news, drew attention to the fact that it was not that the news was not signalled but because newspapers generally did not print Dominion cables. The press was in the position of selling what goods were in chief demand.

Mr. Smuts (South Africa) concurred that it was most difficult to suggest a remedy but it was most important to find one.

OBITUARY.

A Notable Scotsman.

London, July 6.
The death is announced of Lord Balfour of Burleigh. The deceased, who was the 6th Baron, was 72 years of age. He was a noted Scottish peer and a staunch supporter of the Scottish Church in all its activities. His public life had been very extensive, he having, so far back as 1874, been a member of the Factory Commission. Three years later he served on the Endowed Institution Scotland Commission and in 1882 was appointed Chairman of the Educational Endowments Commission and his labours in this connection covered the long period of seven years. Other Commissions under his Chairmanship comprised the following:—Welsh Sunday Closing Commission, 1889; Metropolitan Water Supply Commission, 1893-4; Rating Commission, 1896; Royal Commission on Food Supply in Time of War, 1903; Royal Commission on Closer Trade Relations between Canada and the West Indies, 1909; and finally he was Chairman of Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy after the War, 1916-17.

The deceased Peer was also Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade during 1889-92.

His election as Lord Rector of Edinburgh University in 1896 was a popular one and St. Andrew's University honoured itself by electing him Chancellor in 1900.

He held Cabinet rank and was Secretary for Scotland from 1895 to 1903.

AMSTERDAM-PARIS EXPRESS DERAILED.

Suggestion of Foul Play.

Brussels, July 6.
Six people were killed and 25 injured through the derailling of the Amsterdam-Paris express between Tubize and Braine-le-Comte. Inquiry indicates foul play, as bolts had been removed from the rails.

SPANISH MINISTERIAL CRISIS SETTLED.

Old Cabinet Remains.

Madrid, July 6.
The Ministerial crisis has been settled. The old Cabinet remains, except that the Ministers of Finance and Justice have been superseded.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Peking, July 7.
Tang Chai-cheong has been despatched to Japan by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to meet Chu Chi-chian who has returned from Paris by way of America. Mr. Tang is also instructed to ascertain unofficially the Japanese Government's real opinion in regard to the Shantung question.

A rumour prevails here that the Government has received a telegraphic report from Luk Wing-ting to the effect that Yanchow has been captured on the 29th ult., and that Chan Ping-kwan has been ordered to evacuate Wuchow, and to attack Shinkwan in the north in order to obtain a passage through Kiangsi, whose army has already passed the northern boundary of Kwangtung; while Luk himself is going to reinforce Leuchow, which is in danger of being attacked by Li Lit-chuen's force.

Shanghai, July 7.
The National Bank Group has appointed two members to investigate the assets and the issue of notes of the China-French Industrial Bank.

Yim Sheung-man, the newly appointed tuchun of Shensi, has been instructed to march up to the province with a military force.

(Other Early and Special Telegrams on Pages 2 and 3.)

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Statement by Japan's Foreign Office.

The Japanese Consulate in Hongkong has received the following very interesting telegram from the Japanese Foreign Office at Tokyo relative to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance:—

No commencement has yet been made with the negotiations in respect of a continuance of the Alliance between Great Britain and Japan, yet the work of propaganda appears already to have been set on foot with the object of misrepresenting the effect which such an Alliance is likely to produce upon the United States. By no stretch of the imagination can it be honestly said that the Alliance was ever designed or remotely intended as an instrument of hostility or even defence against the United States. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, in its history of nearly twenty years, has twice been renewed. In each case the fundamental policy underlying it has remained unchanged. It aims permanently to preserve and to consolidate the peace of the Far East. The original agreement of 1902, in line with that policy, was designed to localize any war which might be forced upon either contracting party in defence of its defined interests or its vital security. It was made at a time when China was under the menace of foreign aggression and the United States, showing the utmost friendliness towards both parties to the Alliance, viewed the compact with sympathy and approval. In 1905, when the Alliance was renewed and revised to meet the changed conditions that followed the Russo-Japanese war, no thought occurred to the statesmen of either country that the United States might possibly become the potential enemy of either and for that reason, and that alone, no provision was inserted taking so remote a contingency into consideration. The Alliance was again revised in 1911 and Article 4 of that agreement contains the following provision: "Should either High Contracting Party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entail upon such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force." That provision, in its relation to the United States, has often been made the subject of conflicting interpretations. To a practical mind, however, the circumstances which led up to its inclusion should at once suffice to remove all doubt as to its significance.

JAPAN'S POLICY TOWARDS U.S.

The idea of revising the Alliance in 1911 was conceived primarily with the object of conciliating the negotiations which were known to be then in progress between London and Washington for the conclusion of a general arbitration treaty. Neither Japan nor Great Britain has ever contemplated under the Alliance any cases which would be prejudicial or inimical to the interests of the United States and any plan designed to remove the possibility of armed conflict between the United States and Great Britain was, of course, agreeable to Japan. It was in pursuance of this policy that the provision of Article 4 (quoted above) was adopted. The same policy inspires Japan as strongly to-day as ever before. It has not in any degree been affected by the fact that the Anglo-American general arbitration treaty failed to secure the approval of the United States Senate. Nor is it practical or necessary to carry on the legal analysis of the question as to whether or not the Peace Commission Treaty signed and ratified by the United States and Great Britain in 1914, should be continued as a general arbitration treaty within the meaning of Article 4 of the Anglo-Japanese agreement. Apart from that question, it was already well understood at the time of negotiating the existing agreement that the Alliance should in no case be directed against the United States.

THE RENTS QUESTION.

Chinese Tenants to Petition Government.

As a result of the two meetings held at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. and the premises of the Chinese medicine dealers' guild yesterday, in connection with the rents question, (reported elsewhere) a commission is being placed with Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist for the drafting of a petition to be presented to-morrow, if possible, to the Government as embodying the views of Chinese tenants.

There are to be four signatories to the petition, one of these being Mr. Mok Lai-chi, who presided over the two meetings. On the petition prominence will be given to the importance of adhering to the original stipulation that December 31st, 1920 instead of June 30th, 1921, be the date on which the standardisation of rents becomes effective, and that one year's notice will be necessary before a tenant is required to move from his quarters.

PILGRIMS TO WAR GRAVES.

More than a quarter of the passengers on the Channel boat to Boulogne recently were visiting graves in France under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A.

STRENGTHENING TIES OF FRIENDSHIP.

In explanation of the attitude of Japan, Count Uchida, the Japanese Foreign Minister, made the following statement to the Budget Committee of the Japanese House of Representatives on February 4, 1921:—"So far as I understand, when Article 4 of the Treaty of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was inserted, the United States was specifically in mind, and, therefore, as a practical matter the question whether the general arbitration treaty mentioned in Article 4 has been ratified by the United States does not make any particular difference. In other words, looking at the matter from a broad point of view we can safely say that already at the time of the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance it was understood that there should be no application of this treaty to the United States. Japan is naturally anxious to strengthen the tie of friendship and loyal co-operation between herself and the British Empire which she regards as of the utmost importance to the stability of the Far East. At the same time it is the firmly fixed determination of Japan to permit nothing to hamper the traditional relations of good understanding with the United States. She is satisfied that these two relationships are in no way incompatible but, on the contrary, are complementary and even essential to each other."

THE SECURITY OF CHINA.

Charges have sometimes been made that the Alliance tends to encourage progressive design on the part of Japan in China. If this were the case it would be contrary to the preamble of the Agreement which provides for the preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence of all integrity and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

Japan fully realizes that any such venture of aggression would not only be hopeless of attainment but destructive of her own security and welfare. She sincerely wishes for China an early and stable government. She desires to cultivate relations with that country along the path of mutual respect and helpfulness. Her vast commercial interests alone, even were no other consideration involved, point unmistakably to the wisdom of such a policy. This is the basic principle of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The influence of the alliance has in no single instance been exercised in an adverse direction.

MANILA STRUCK BY TYPHOON.

News Brought Here to-day.

News of damage done at Manila by a typhoon that touched the southern end of the island of Luzon was brought to Hongkong this morning by passengers on the Japanese steamer Kashima Maru, which arrived from Seattle, via the Philippines port.

The typhoon swept down on the city about noon on Monday, the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and raged with considerable intensity for over twelve hours, said passengers on the Kashima Maru. Early next morning the terrific gale subsided. The damage caused by the visit of the typhoon was not as great as it might have been, but, nevertheless, there was quite a deal of havoc. The telephone and electric light wires were torn down in many cases and the services interrupted, besides trees being blown over and natives' shacks being demolished.

Two coastal steamers of small tonnage were washed ashore within the breakwater, and lighters and sampans were more or less damaged in some instances. As the Kashima Maru sailed from Manila early on Tuesday, the real extent of the damage was unknown on board.

Celebrations of the Fourth of July at Manila could not be held owing to the visit of the typhoon.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The N.Y.K. advertise the arrival of the s.s. Mishima Maru. Will consignees of cargo please note?—Page 5.

One Lot of Crown Land at Shaukiwan will be put up for Public Auction on Monday, July 11.—Page 4.

"Merely Mary Ann" is the title of the play to be staged by the Waring Company at the Theatre to-night.—Page 4.

A Petition for the winding up of the Banque Industrielle de Chine will be heard before the Supreme Court on July 12.—Page 4.

The Official Receiver has been appointed Provisional Liquidator in connection with the Winding up of the Banque Industrielle de Chine and Mr. E. A. M. Williams has been appointed as Special Manager to assist him in his duties.—Page 4.

A complete dispensary is for sale.—Page 4.

Lammet's are due to sell by auction next week antimony and steel hoops on Monday and a superior selection of old curios on Thursday.—Page 4.

The Wo Ping Theatre programme includes a fight picture showing Jack Dempsey. "All's Baited" at the Coronet and "Gilded Men" at the Kowloon are features of to-night's respective bills.—Page 12.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2s. 7 1/2d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer.—29.81. Temperature.—84. Humidity.—73.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day.—7.12 p.m.

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Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."

RENT RESTRICTION
BILL.Chinese Mass Meeting
Planned.

That the new Rent Bill restricting landlords from unreasonably increasing rents and turning out tenants solely for the purpose of augmenting their income is welcomed by the Chinese generally, was evidenced at a meeting held at the auditorium of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association on Tuesday afternoon. The meeting was held to receive the views of Chinese tenants with regard to the new Bill, and cases of extortion by landlords were mentioned.

The agenda stated:—(1) That the Government be requested to fix the standard rent as at December 31, 1920; (2) That one year's notice be given to the tenants before they are bound to move and the rules fixed by the Government be recognised as satisfactory; (3) That the principals of the various Labour Unions in the Colony be elected as representatives to collect subscriptions to provide for the engagement of a barrister to carry out the result of their deliberations.

In spite of the short notice, there was an attendance of some 800 tenants and other members of the Chinese community.

Mr. Mok Lai-chi was elected to the chair.

Mr. Tan Tze-pun, who acted as secretary of the meeting, read the notice convening the meeting and drew attention to the fact that the object of the Rent Restriction Bill was for the protection of tenants. The Hon. Mr. Lau Chiu-pak announced at the recent meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce that he welcomed suggestions from tenants with regard to the Bill for submission to the Government, but over a week had passed, and he had received no suggestions at all. Mr. Tan urged that the tenants should take immediate action and support the Government as some property owners wanted the Government to rescind the Bill altogether.

Mr. Law Yow-cheung alleged that property speculators were principally responsible for the grave rent situation in Hongkong. The rent of some houses was raised three or four times a year; consequently the tenants had been in most miserable circumstances. Property owners were tigers—real tigers who devoured persons. He had seen some of the speculators, who were originally earth-carrying coolies earning 30 cents a day, acquire wealth in a short time by indulging in property speculation. This was nothing but "squeeze." Now that H. E. the Governor had been kind enough to investigate the matter and proposed to adopt the Rent Restriction Bill for the protection of poor tenants, it was up to them to take action and support him. There were many other speakers.

Another Meeting.

Another meeting was held at the premises of the Chinese Medicine Dealers' Guild yesterday afternoon to discuss the new Rent Bill. Mr. Mok Lai-chi presided over a small attendance, the majority of whom were representatives of the different Hongkong labour organisations.

The Chairman expressed the opinion that it would be much better to consult a legal expert as to what should be done by the tenants to spur the Government to put the new rent law into operation without delay instead of drawing up a petition, because the possible non-compliance of some formalities, perhaps unconsciously, might render the petition unacceptable. In his opinion counsel with the experience and qualifications of Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., was the best man to be approached.

Mr. Mok Lai-chi said Mr. Pollock always supported a just public measure and he thought a delegation should be appointed to interview this learned counsel to convey the following resolutions of Chinese tenants to the Government:—(1) To thank the Government for its deep interest in the welfare of the poor; (2) to request the Government to pass the new Bill as soon as possible; and (3) To stick to December 31, 1920, as the date from which the standard rent is to be fixed.

The Chairman referred to the discussion at the meeting of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce last Saturday as to the desirability of fixing the standard rent on June 30th, this year and said it was a pity the Government had not selected an earlier date than December 30th, because the rent of most houses had mounted to undreamed of figures long before the end of last December, an examination of rent statistics would disclose. With regard to Mr. Ho Kom-kong's suggestion that the provision of two months' notice to tenants to quit was ample, the

Chairman remarked that in view of the present house congestion in Hongkong even six months was not sufficient. If such power were conferred upon landlords by the Government the sufferings of poor tenants would not be diminished.

Mr. Leung Chuan-wah said that representations should also be made to the Government that landlords should not collect rents in future according to the reckoning of the Chinese calendar, because under the present method tenants had to pay one month's rent more, as a Chinese month did not consist of as many days as a European month. Landlords paid their rates to the Government according to the European calendar and they should adhere to the European calendar when they collected rents.

The meeting unanimously decided that Mr. Leung's suggestion should also be brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor. The Chairman said that, subject to the outcome of the interview with Mr. Pollock, a mass meeting would be held at the City Hall, at which European tenants would be invited to attend.

The following were appointed to interview Mr. Pollock this morning: Messrs. Mok Lai-chi, Lo Yau-cheung, Wu King-tong and Tong Shau-shan.

The announcement was made, amidst loud acclamation, that the Chinese Barbers' Guild and the Chinese Coal Contractors' Guild had contributed \$500 and \$100 respectively towards the expense of engaging counsel. An appeal was made to the various labour guilds, through their representatives present at the meeting, for financial assistance.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin was mentioned as another suitable man to be consulted if Mr. Pollock happened to have been previously retained by the landlords.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE TIJKEBANG CASE.

Prisoners Discharged.

The Tjikembang case came to an end yesterday when Mr. R. E. Lindell discharged the prisoners on the ground that conspiracy to revolt was not an extraditable offence under the Treaty between England and the Netherlands.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) if he had had any news concerning the requisition for a warrant.

Mr. Wakeman: No, your Worship. His Worship then asked the solicitors for the defence if they had any submissions to make.

Mr. d'Almada reminded his Worship that he had given it as his decision in this case that there was no revolt but only a conspiracy to revolt. He (Mr. d'Almada) had immediately urged that in view of that decision the defendants were entitled to their discharge. Since then Mr. Lo had written to the Crown Solicitors asking them if they agreed with him that (1) a crime to be extraditable must be included in the list of the crimes not only of the Extradition Acts but also of the particular Extradition Treaty, and (2) that conspiracy to revolt is not within the Treaty between the Netherlands and England. The Crown Solicitor had replied that he agreed with the views contained in this letter, so that under the circumstances with regard to these two points the defence had the Crown with them. Then there was also the point raised by his Worship that it might come under that part of the Treaty which said "other crimes are to be included."

He communicated with the Crown

Solicitor who agreed that this part was not applicable.

Mr. Lo supported Mr. d'Almada, remarking that the Crown could not have it both ways. There was no revolt, only a conspiracy to revolt. Conspiracy was not within the Treaty and therefore not an extraditable crime.

The Magistrate (to Mr. Wakeman): Do you agree that conspiracy in this case is not an extraditable crime?

Mr. Wakeman: Yes, I can only say that we must wait for a requisition.

The Magistrate: Since the Law Officers of the Crown agree with the defence that conspiracy is not an extraditable offence, I have no other course left me but to discharge prisoners.

TROOPS IN SHANTUNG
WILL BE WITHDRAWN.Reported Decision Of the
Japanese Government.

The Tokyo Asahi as well as the Yomiuri report that the Government has definitely decided on the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from the railway zone in Shantung. Their withdrawal will, however, necessitate the detailing of Chinese police efficient enough to replace the Japanese troops. Negotiations thereabout will be started immediately on the return of Mr. Obata to Peking from Tokyo.

THE HANKOW GARRISON.
The suggestion to withdraw the garrison from Hankow is also finding favour with members of the Government. After the question of the railway guards in Shantung has been solved, the question of the Hankow troops will probably be brought up.

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EARLIER
SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

STRAITS UNEMPLOYMENT.

Singapore, July 6.

The European Unemployment Fund for Malaya has dealt with 385 applications for relief, of which 61 were withdrawn or refused. The remainder received passages or monetary aid, or were found employment. The total amount expended was \$38,872 and there is a balance of \$27,687. Further subscriptions are urgently requested.

WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

Shanghai, July 6.
Fred R. Hanish, formerly export manager of Fearon, Daniel and Company, has been awarded fifty thousand taels damages and costs for alleged wrongful dismissal.

SHANGHAI RICE
SITUATION.

Shanghai, July 6.
Less trouble has been experienced in buying rice but the situation is still unsettled. The police are standing by the authorities and are prepared for eventualities.

MASONIC MEMORIAL
SERVICE.

Shanghai, July 6.
A Masonic memorial service to Dr. Hynes will be held on Thursday night.

A "CONCRETE EXAMPLE."
When not locally required the Marylebone Council's concrete mixing machine is to be let out to other authorities at £50 weekly.

New Dance Music to Suit Every Fancy



Our latest list of Victor dance records includes waltzes, fox trots, one-steps, American country dances, hornpipes and Irish reels and jigs. Get any or all these records and try them on your Victrola.

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YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THEM.

JUST received a large Consignment of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive food for Infants which keeps good in quality during Hot Weather; (2) LACTOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the foods of Infants and Dyspeptics; (3) MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSECTICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying Flies, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all other Insect Pests in Summer days; and (4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA SOAPS for keeping everything clean in Houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially invited.

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Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.
47 and 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.
Telephone No. 1239.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IRISH PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

London, July 6.

It is stated that Premier Smuts is remaining in Dublin, probably until Sunday, and further that Mr. Middleton, the leader of the Southern Unionists, has arrived from the Dublin Conference and handed Mr. Lloyd George a sealed letter from De Valera, replying to certain Government proposals. Meanwhile Premier Smuts, at certain periods in wartime, has again become the chief personality featured in the London press. He lunched with De Valera yesterday and hopes to meet Irishmen of all shades of politics. The visit coincides with the entirely more cheerful feelings of Dublin.

Later.

Premier Smuts returned to London this morning after a single day in Dublin.

At a conference in London this morning between Mr. Lloyd George, General Smuts, Mr. Middleton and Sir James Craig, the Irish question was discussed with the greatest secrecy.

It is believed the Irish conference in London is primarily concerned with the conditions of any possible suspension of hostilities, which British official circles feel almost indispensable to the progress of peace deliberations.

THE WORLD'S OILFIELDS.

London, July 6.

The text is published of a memorandum of the Petroleum Department, dealing with the general petroleum situation, which Lord Curzon sent to the British Ambassador at Washington on April 21st. The memorandum says that Britain, next to the United States, is the largest consumer of oil in the world. Britain in 1920 imported 3,363,000 tons of oil valued at 67 millions sterling, of which over sixty per cent. was from the United States and only two per cent. from British possessions. The memorandum proceeds to show the absence of any general policy of exclusion of foreigners from the oilfields of the British Empire and concludes that the suggestion that British domination of the world's oil resources was intended, or was possible, was entirely unfounded. The United States at present had an overwhelming lead in oil production, and it would certainly be retained for many generations, but there is ample scope for the activity and enterprise of all nations in the development of the world's undiscovered stores of petroleum.

A CAMOUFLAGED MOTOR FORTRESS.

London, July 6.

Tsao Tso-lin, Governor General of Manchuria, has bought an armoured car in England, which is really camouflaged as a motor fortress with silver fittings, armchair seats, upholstered in purple and gold, mohair door panels flowered with marquetry, wherein over twenty different kinds of wood are used, and which is claimed to be absolutely bullet proof. The body is lined with steel and concealed steel shutters can be lowered to cover the windows. A concealed machine gun and a powerful searchlight are carried and means are provided to transport a bodyguard who will be able to fight while the car is running.

JAPANESE SAILORS.

Paris, July 4.

The Japanese Navy Minister has wired his French colleague thanks for the cordial reception in Paris and French ports of the Japanese sailors. The French Navy Minister, in reply, recalled the great work done in common by the French and Japanese navies during the war.

Toulon, July 4.

The Admiral commanding the French Mediterranean Fleet and staff, gave a festival on board the flagship in honour of Japanese officers.—Vale.

STARVATION AND CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Helsingfors, July 6.

Newspapers from Moscow show that starvation and cholera are increasing in Russia. The drought has spoilt the harvest in the Volga region. Twenty-five million people are starving in Siberia. It is described as worse than the famine of 1891. The population under the Somara Government are abandoning their homes and fleeing eastward. *Izvestia* says that six thousand cases of cholera have occurred in Russia this year, chiefly in the large towns.

ATTACK ON A TRAIN.

Fitzgerald, Georgia, July 6.

Three companies of the National Guard have been ordered here, following an attack on a train by men alleged to be striking railwaymen. The engine driver was mortally wounded.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

London, July 6.

Several Naval promotions, consequent on the retirement of Admiral of the Fleet Meux, whose successor is Admiral Sturdee, are announced. Vice-Admiral Charlton becomes Admiral, and Rear Admiral Halsey Vice-Admiral.

BRITISH TRADE REVIVAL.

London, July 6.

Mr. Goodenough, Chairman of Barclay's Bank, surveying the position, declares that the country is on the eve of a moderate trade revival, but it will not be a trade boom like that of early 1920. He says that it is undesirable, but there is good ground for hoping that slow but steady progress will now begin.

PEKING-SHANGHAI AIR MAIL.

Three Vickers-Vimy Planes in Service.

In spite of the arms embargo which hinders the importation of aeroplanes, the lack of an air franchise and other bureaucratic obstacles, an air mail service in China on Friday, will become an accomplished fact, says the N.C.D.N. of June 23.

The service is eventually intended to connect Shanghai and Peking by air, but as the aerodrome for the Shanghai section of the route at Hungjiao is not yet laid out, and the hangars are unfinished, the first mails will be carried between the capital and Tsinan. It is announced by the Chinese Post Office that aero mails will be closed at the head office at 8.30 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. An Eastern News Agency telegram states that the landing station at Tsinan having been completed, a postal aeroplane arrived at 10 a.m. on Monday, on a trial trip.

At present it is understood that three Vickers-Vimy planes will be used for the run. Pilots are Europeans and other important duties will devolve upon foreigners. The planes will start from the Nanyuan aerodrome near Peking. The landing ground at Tsinan has been established within convenient distance of the city, other depots being established along the route. Originally it was intended that Tientsin should be included in the itinerary, and possibly later on it will embrace that port.

THE AERONAUTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Aeronautical Department to whom the credit of speeding up the original plans for the service appears to be due, originally intended it for purely commercial purposes. The project, says a rumour, was rejected by the War Department, and the Aeronautical Department, now an independent ministry, made all plans and informed the Ministry of Communications that an air mail was available for postal requirements.

Aero-mails are expected to reach Peking 10 hours ahead of the train leaving Tsinan at the same time as the aeroplane. When the full service is in operation between Shanghai and Peking, letters will arrive at their destination just over 12 hours after posting. By train the mail to Peking now takes from 36 to 38 hours.

Some limitation will be placed upon the weight of mail matter carried while the venture is more or less in an experimental stage. Special air rates of postage for parcels and letters are shown below:—

Letters 15 cents per unit of 20 grammes or fraction thereof.
Postcards 15 cents single.
Postcards 30 cents doubles.
Other articles 15 cents per unit of 50 grammes or fraction thereof.
Parcels up to 1 kilo 60 cents.
Each succeeding kilo up to 10 kilos 30 cents.

STIMULATING INTEREST.

Dr. H. Chatley, president of the Shanghai Aeronautical Society, when interviewed on the subject by a representative of the *North-China Daily News* yesterday, said he welcomed the new venture, firstly as it would stimulate an interest in aeronautics in China and also because it would improve the postal service between Shanghai and northern towns.

"Of course, it must only be regarded as an experiment until the air mails have been running successfully for two or three months," said Dr. Chatley.

He added that the Government ought to be prepared to give the service considerable financial backing not merely to start it, but to keep it going for a considerable period. If all the merchants, Chinese as well as foreign, who should have occasion to write urgent letters to Peking would use air mail, there would be still greater hopes of financial success. It would never do for the machines to carry anything less than full loads.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS CONFERENCE.

There had been a threat of serious division in their ranks, said Mr. Johnston, town clerk, Hampstead, presiding at the annual conference of the National Association of Local Government Officers in Edinburgh. The spirit which prevailed throughout the municipal service had come out on top, however, and they were all trying to pull together. Next year's conference meets at Brighton.

THINK HOW PLEASED

THE PEOPLE AT HOME WOULD
BE TO RECEIVE A PARCEL OF

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"GUMSHAW" BLEND

FINEST FOCHOW TEA

per 5 catty box (approx. 7 lbs.) \$11.00

FINEST HANKOW TEA

5 catty box \$12.00

"HANSEY" MIXTURE

CEYLON BROKEN & ORANGE PEKOE

per 5 lb. box \$9.00

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NEW GOODS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

We invite inspection to a large delivery of English made Tapestry and Axminster Carpets from the best Makers.

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OUR NEW FURNISHING SHOWROOM on the first floor of our building is well worth a Visit.

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A Sure Cure for Prickly Heat and Other Skin irritation caused by hot weather

OUR PRICKLY HEAT LOTION AND POWDER

50 cts. & \$1.00

OBTAINED ONLY AT

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Telephone 1877.

14 Queen's Road, Central.

IF YOU WEAR TORICS, (not be as comfortable. If you have failed to find real eye comfort, try a pair of Torics, their deep inner curve conforms to the natural motions of your eye. Toric lenses of any prescription are manufactured by the Hong Kong Optical Co., 88, Queen's Road Central. Refracting opticians, located in out pneumatic tyres, but it would

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Oswald Lyon A.L.C.M., L.L.C.M. (London) gives Violin tuition. Apply box 577 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Large Godown at Wanohai (known as Mody Godown). Apply Lee Hy San & Co., 202 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—At once from 15th July to 15th Oct. 6 Roomed Furnished House with Servants and large garden, Nathan Road Kowloon close Ferry. Apply Box No. 579 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Godown at Yau-mati. For particulars apply to the Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—"Bahar Lodge," No. 4 Peak Road, Peak, 5 rooms, lately renovated. Apply to Ribeiro, Son & Co. P. O. Box 501.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A complete dispensary with glass stoppered gold label bottles, furniture and fittings &c. Suitable for a medical practitioner.—Apply Box No. 580 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

G.  R.

NOTICE.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 11th day of July, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Shauiwan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contiguous to	Area	Estimated Value
1	Shauiwan	100 ft. by 100 ft.	None	10,000 sq. ft.	£100

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

SILIMPON COAL.

The undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 23 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.
Agents,
The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.
The School closes on Friday 8th July, and will reopen on Monday 12th September next.

By order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong 5th July, 1921.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

No. 1 of 1921.
RE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the Winding up in Hongkong of the above-named Bank by the Supreme Court of Hongkong was, on the Second day of July 1921 presented to the said Court by the said Bank. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at 10.15 o'clock in the forenoon on the 19th day of July 1921; and any creditor or contributory of the said Bank desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or any contributory of the said Bank requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON AND HARSTON,

Solicitors for the Banque Industrielle de Chine.
No. 1 Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria Hongkong.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The Notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm; and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served, or if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above named not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th day of July 1921.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

No. 1 of 1921.
RE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up in Hongkong of the above named Bank by the Supreme Court of Hongkong was, on the second day of July 1921 presented to the said Court by the said Bank.

On the filing of such Petition the Court made an Order that the Official Receiver be appointed Provisional Liquidator for the purpose of taking possession of, collecting in and protecting the estate and effects in Hongkong of the said Bank and for carrying on the said Bank so far as may be beneficial for the winding up thereof until further order and further that, until further order, Mr. Ernest Alfred Mountford Williams, a partner in the Firm of Lowe, Bingham and Matthews of Victoria, Hongkong, Chartered Accountant, be appointed to act as Special Manager to assist the Provisional Liquidator in his duties.

Dated the 2nd day of July 1921.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON AND HARSTON,

Solicitors for the Bank.
No. 1 Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a General Merchant under the firm-name of R. H. KOTEWALL & CO. in Alexandra Buildings.

R. H. KOTEWALL
Hongkong, 6th July, 1921.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

S.S. "TEIRESIAS".
Will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama at noon on Monday 11th July.

Excellent first class passenger accommodation.
For further particulars apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, the 11th July, 1921 commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 1 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., West Point.
85 cases Antimony
40 cases Antimony Ore
Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, the 11th July, 1921 commencing at 3 p.m.
at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon
520 coils Steel Hoops
Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 14th July 1921 commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Very Fine and Superior Selection of Genuine Old Curies (just arrived from the North)

Comprising—
Porcelain Vases, Ginger jars, Beakers, Bowls, Wine cups, Josses, Wall plates, Inlaid panels, Flower pots of Kanghi to Taw-kong Porcelains.

Enamelled and cloisonne Plates and Vases, Bronze vases and incense burners, Crystal, Agate and Jade Figures and Ornaments.

Also
One Yellow Vase—Kanghi
Four Jade Inlaid Placques—Kienlung

And
A few pieces of, Soochow Red-wood-ware

On view from Wednesday the 13th July, 1921.

Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday the 9th July 1921 commencing at 11 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Quantity of Office and Household Furniture (Full particulars from catalogue)

Also
1 Indian Motor Bicycle

Terms: Cash on delivery
LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

WIDE-WORLD SPORT.

M. Decugis and Mlle. Lenglen have been selected to represent France in the mixed doubles in the forthcoming world's championships. The prospect of their meeting W. T. Tilden and Mrs. Mallory is exciting the liveliest interest among lawn tennis players.

According to the Paris Auto Tex Rickard has arranged a match between Jimmy Wilde and Johnny Buff for the fly-weight championship of the world. The contest will take place on September 5, at the arena at Jersey City built for the Dempsey-Carpenter bout. Buff is described as the fly-weight champion of America.

Colonel the Right Hon. Sharmman-Crawford, Vice-Commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, has received a telegram intimating that his Majesty has consented to send his well-known racing yacht Britannia to sail at the Belfast Lough Regatta on July 8 and 9. The fixtures are the Royal Ulster in Bangor, County Down Bay, and the North of Ireland at Cultra.

In spite of Mlle. Lenglen's statement to the effect that women players, however good, could not compete against men of the same class, owing to the latter's advantage in physical strength, several members of the French Lawn Tennis Team Federation intend to propose her as a member of the French Davis Cup team.

The Championship Committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club has decided that any competitor playing with balls or clubs not in conformity with the clause in the Rules of Golf on Form and Make of Golf Clubs and Balls shall be disqualified.

FOOTING THE BILL.

Untapped German Resources.

There has been a marked change of attitude towards the fulfilment of the Treaty obligations since Dr. Wirth took over the Chancellorship, writes the Berlin correspondent of the Times. The bitter opposition which has been replaced by evidence, on paper at least, of good will to perform. It is noticeable in the case of disarmament of the eastern fortresses, in the Customs, in the Reichswehr, and in the conversion of the surplus munition factories to peaceful manufacture. If the orders given by General von Seeckt to his subordinates and the promises made by Dr. Wirth to the Inter-Allied Commission are duly carried out there will be no reason for any complaint on the score of disarmament. The civil and military services are riddled with Monarchists, and it is improbable that these orders will be carried out without some degree of obstruction. But the Chancellor certainly does not lack courage, and will probably get his way in the end.

The same is true of the Einwohnerwehr, the Orghesch, the local public security forces, and the new volunteer organizations that are being recruited for special service in Upper Silesia. As for the latter, the Chancellor is determined to stand on no nonsense. He does not intend to tie his hands afresh by allowing new mushroom corps to arise and manufacture fresh problems for him. The corps are completed by military adventurers among the disaffected, and can only be another danger to the State. Unfortunately it seems that the Inter-Allied Commission in Upper Silesia has complicated the problem by making use of some of these forces on the spot, where they are practically out of German jurisdiction. That however, should be a matter for adjustment.

More difficult is the question of the Bavarian Einwohnerwehr. Dr. Wirth is himself a South German from the neighbouring State of Baden, where there are no Einwohnerwehr. He does not see, and indeed nobody has ever been able to make it clear, why Bavaria should need this special army, when Wurttemberg, Baden, and Saxony can get along perfectly well with the ordinary services of the security police.

The financial condition of the London ultimatum has been approached by Dr. Wirth in the same businesslike spirit, and the first payment has been made by the due date. In the tortuous history of the negotiations there has been nothing like it before. How much better for Germany it would have been should this attitude have been shown earlier in place of the attitude of always procrastinating till new sanctions had been applied was emphasized by Herr Erzberger in his recent acid criticisms of the Fehrenbach Administration, which forgot so completely the lesson of the Sibley books. It is estimated that Dr. Simons cost his country 50 milliards of gold marks (£2,500,000,000), for the terms of the London ultimatum are to that extent worse than the Paris terms. This is the legacy of extra duty Dr. Wirth has inherited as a result of the clamour for a fixed sum.

A TERRIFIC PROBLEM.

How it is to be met is a problem that might appal the boldest. The Finance Minister who takes on the task will want all the support he can get. It need not be said that he will necessarily court the quarters where money is, but at least he will not court their opposition. It might even be necessary so to modify the Cabinet as to include in it a representative of the party to which the great industrialists belong, the German People's Party. It will probably be a financial bargain if the terms of the London ultimatum are to be met over even the first period of the year. There will have to be a far-reaching reform in the financial system of the German Empire.

The taxation reforms introduced by Herr Erzberger will in the main stand, but time was against them. The net result of the extremely high taxation has been that taxes have not been paid. Income tax is on a sliding scale, varying from 10 per cent. to 60 per cent. It begins far lower in the scale than anything we know, and in its upper middle stages it calls so severely upon the business men as almost to stifle enterprise. Oppressive laws, manufacture, their own criminals, and Germany's oppressive taxation has followed the ordinary rule. Honesty in tax-

JAPANESE AVIATION.

Examination of Candidates.

In accordance with the regulations governing the grant to civilian aviators in Japan the first public examination was fixed to be held at Susaki, under the superintendence of the authorities in the Army Aviation Bureau. The applicants so far registered number four, among them being Mr. Goto, who has frequently won first prizes in the mail-carrying flights. The applicants are to fly on their own machines, between Tokoroawa and Susaki via Omiya and Kuki—a zigzag course. Spectators will be admitted to the grounds on the occasion.

It is rather a curious idea to make civil aviators depend for their licences upon the judgement of military aviators, especially as Mr. Goto is far ahead of most of the army aviators. But the whole scheme of what is called "civil aviation" in Japan is designed to make it an auxiliary of the army air service, says the Japan Chronicle.

tion may be good morals, but it is doubtful policy, and the result is an amount of deception and evasion hitherto undreamed of. The recent ultimatum put the income of Germany liable to taxation for income-tax at 430 milliards of marks (£1,800,000,000). This on an average taxation of, say, 20 per cent, ought to produce 85 milliards (£360,000,000). The actual yield was not 15 milliards (£63,000,000). Evasion must proceed on a formidable scale to reach such proportions.

NEW SOURCES OF INCOME.

English fiscal experts at Brussels when the financial position of Germany was closely examined, pointed out the vast untaxed quarters of revenue that lay behind the light Customs dues and modest Excise in force in Germany to-day. They estimated that alcohol in Germany represented a reserve of taxable capacity amounting to several milliard marks a year, and on representing this to the German Government they received a reply that the Government hoped to increase the taxation revenue by two milliard paper marks (£8,000,000) by taxation on spirits alone. Steps have been taken to realise this hope, which is only a corner of the subject. Tea, coffee, and foreign wines are all taxed at a very low rate, and the great field of Excise is hardly taxed.

The usual reply to these proposals is that on the one hand consumption would diminish, and on the other, the bitter opposition of the Socialists would have to be reckoned with as certain. There seems to be some ground for the first objection since the brandy curve shows a striking decline from 615,851 hectolitres in 1919-20 to 229,084 hectolitres in 1920-21. But it is probably temporary. It may be the result of causes other than taxation, and in any case the power of taxation to alter the habits of a people is generally questioned. The Socialists position is another and much more real matter. It has already been mobilized, and a formidable struggle may easily ensue upon this point. The Socialists have their own panaceas for the sick finances, and they might easily come out with plans for extensive nationalisation as a counterblast to any such attempt.

One item of taxation cries aloud for reform in Germany. That is the taxation of land. The figure remains on the pre-war basis, reckoning nothing of altered values. Reports of the mortgage banks show clearly that the farmers have been able to pay off mortgages on a quite handsome scale. With high prices for food and quick fluctuation in the market they have made large profits, of which the countryside bears striking witness. It is evident, therefore, that there is a pretty severe struggle ahead. To conciliate the industrialists, the Socialists, and the land, while getting something from each, will constitute a problem calling for great gifts of statesmanship.

The performance of the obligations under the London terms will occupy the best efforts of the country for a while, and it is unfortunate, therefore, that Upper Silesia should lend itself to distractions by adventure and agitation. Without them Germany might reconcile itself to the inevitable fact that some sort of partition is absolute, but the settlement of this question is more urgent than ever now that the conduct of affairs has passed into conciliatory hands.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Return Visit of the

H. B. WARING CO.

Last Three Nights

TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m.

"MERELY MARY ANN."

FRIDAY July 8 "MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE"

SATURDAY July 9 "THE PURSE STRINGS"

Prices... \$4, \$2, and \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

THE UNITED MOTOR CO. LTD.

33 & 35 DES VOEUX ROAD.

WE HAVE JUST THE CAR YOU WANT TO HIRE

AT OUR REDUCED RATES.

5 PASSENGER CAR.....\$5.00 per Hour.
WAITING TIME.....\$1.00 per Hour.
7 PASSENGER CAR.....\$7.00 per Hour.
WAITING TIME.....\$1.50 per Hour.

RING UP 1036 FOR HONGKONG

OR K417 FOR KOWLOON.

WHY NOT BRING YOUR CAR TROUBLES TO US?

OUR MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT CAN HANDLE ANY REPAIR ON ANY MAKE OF CAR.

ALL WORK UNDER EXPERT EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

THE WAR IN IRELAND.

Rebel Conscripts.

A recent weekly review issued from Dublin Castle as to conditions in Ireland states: The number of outrages reported for the week ended 7th inst. is approximately the same as for the previous week, and the casualties sustained by the Crown Forces reached the same figure (28) for each week. The proportion of mortal casualties, however, is higher, the number of deaths having risen from one to 18. Fourteen were sustained in armed conflicts with rebel forces, and the remaining four were coldblooded assassinations of policemen. The majority of the fatal casualties resulted from two ambushes, one of which took place at Tourmakeady (Co. Mayo) on the 3rd inst., and the other at Rathmore (Co. Kerry) on the 4th inst.

In all, 25 armed conflicts between the Crown Forces and rebel forces were reported during the week.

There would appear to be no doubt that the rebel organisers are doing their utmost to increase their numerical fighting strength, and in some districts they are known to have resorted to the conscription of youths of from 15 years of age upwards. The police were slightly wounded, and the dead bodies of three unknown rebels were later found at the scene of the ambush. It is believed that the Republicans suffered heavy casualties. The Crown forces also captured a number of shot guns, revolvers, and ammunition.

"LLOYD GEORGE WILL PAY." "Lloyd George will pay for this I.R.A." were the terms of a "receipt" given by six armed and masked men who, entered the house of a tailor in the Listowel district of County Kerry, and took away material for clothes for R.I.C. constables.

Constable Arthur Harrison, who left Carrigrohilly for Coachford Railway Station (Cork) on completing his service with the R.I.C., has not since been (says a Dublin Castle report), and it is believed that he was kidnapped and shot.

The outrage statistics to May 7 include the following items: Courthouses destroyed, 75; police barracks destroyed, 541;

police barracks damaged, 285; raids for arms, 3138; policemen killed, 309; policemen wounded, 491; soldiers killed, 102; soldiers wounded, 238.

POLICE TENDERS AMBUSHED.

An official report, issued in Dublin states that three police tenders were ambushed by about 100 armed men at Kilmorna, in the Listowel district of Co. Kerry, yesterday. Two of the police.

There additional victims (including one exsoldier) are added to the list of Sinn Fein murders of civilians. Raids of mails number 58, an increase of 10 on the previous week. The total arrests for outrages and political offences numbered 92 for the week. Seventy-three trials by courts-martial were concluded, resulting in 56 convictions and acquittals. The number of persons now interned is 2576. Appeals against internment orders are awaiting hearing in 35 cases.

A bomb was thrown at that house of Dr. Alexander Hunter, a Church of Ireland clergyman, at Cloughly near Omagh (Co. Tyrone), several windows being broken. At the same time green paint was daubed over the windows of the house occupied by the Rev. W. Stunt, a Methodist minister at Beragh.

THE DUBLIN BOMB OUTRAGE. The civilians wounded in the bombing attack on auxiliaries in Grafton Street, Dublin, are reported to be progressing in hospital as well as can be expected.

Over 100 yards of the permanent way on the Great Southern and Western Railway near Castletown (County Cork) was torn up and traffic on that section of the line is consequently suspended.

More thefts of motor cars and bicycles by armed and masked men are reported from different parts of the country.

SPEECHMAKING AT 95.

Dr. Alfred Hill, of Freshwater Bay, Isle of Wight, a former medical officer of health for Birmingham, celebrated his 95th birthday by walking to the local Baby Welfare Centre, where he made a speech on the work and congratulated the mothers on their healthy-looking babies. The mothers decorated the veteran doctor with a wreath of laurels.

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"HOMER" 19th July for London
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"ASCANIUS" 7th Sept. for Liverpool

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From HAMBURG, ROTTER-
DAM, LA R CHELLE PALICE,
LISBOA, GENOA and
SINGAPORE.

The Steamship

"RADJA"

having arrived from the above
ports, consignees of cargo by her
are notified that all goods are
being landed at their risk into
the hazardous and/or extra-
hazardous godowns of the Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or
from the wharves delivery may
be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th
July, 1921 will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
godowns, where they will be
examined on the 9th July,
1921 at 10 a.m. by Messrs.
Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer
must be presented in writing
within ten days after arrival of
steamer, otherwise they will not
be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by the undersigned in any
case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

From UNITED KINGDOM,
GENOA, PORT SAID,
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The Motorship

"GLENLUCE"

having arrived from the above
ports, consignees of cargo by her
are hereby informed that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Limited,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 13th
July, 1921 at 5 p.m. will be sub-
ject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
godowns where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard
& Douglas, on 13th July, 1921 at
10 a.m. Claims against the
steamer must be presented within
30 days of arrival otherwise they
will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1921.

MUNICIPAL CINEMAS.

Municipal cinemas in Chris-
tiania are paying a hand-
some profit. In 1920 they
showed a surplus of £75,000,
out of which they are
giving £15,000 towards the erec-
tion of a studio for the prominent
Norwegian sculptor Wiegand.
£2,500 to the Norwegian Authors
Union, £30,000 to the People's
Theatre, and £10,000 to the
National Theatre for pensions.

THE LEAGUE AT WORK.

Geneva Assembly and
Some Criticisms.

The first detailed account of
the Assembly of the League of
Nations at Geneva last Novem-
ber and December has just been
published by Messrs. Macmillan,
under the title, "The First
Assembly."

Edited by Mr. Oliver Brett,
with the assistance of a com-
mittee of the League of Nations
Union, the volume contains two
signed articles, by Lord Robert
Cecil and Lord Phillimore, on
the general work of the Assembly
and on the Permanent Court of In-
ternational Justice respectively,
and ten other chapters, together
with various appendices, the
whole providing a comprehensive
and extremely readable descrip-
tion of the results and method of
working of a gathering that
subsequent generations may look
back to as marking an epoch in
international history.

JURISDICTION OF COURT.

The two signed articles demand
particular attention. Lord Phil-
imore, who, besides being one of
the authors of the original British
draft of the League Covenant in
1917-18, was a member of the
panel of jurists who framed a
constitution for the Court of
International Justice in 1920, ex-
presses some regret that the
Council of the League rejected
the recommendation that the
jurisdiction of the Court should
be made obligatory, i.e., that any
member of the League should be
entitled to sue any other member
with or without the consent of
the latter.

He recognises, however, the
value of the provision inserted
by the Assembly permitting any
member to sign a Protocol re-
cognising, in relation to any
other signatory, accepting a
similar obligation, compulsory
jurisdiction in all cases. Several
lesser States have already signed
this voluntary protocol, but Lord
Phillimore pertinently remarks
that

"The jurisdiction of the Court
is imperfect until all the members
of the League have adhered to
the Second Protocol, and Great
Britain has so far set a bad ex-
ample by holding back. All the
energies of those who favour the
League of Nations should be
employed to procure the adhesion
of Great Britain to it."

PLATFORM OF PEACE.

Lord Robert Cecil's "general
reflections" on the First Assem-
bly form an admirable apprecia-
tion of the five weeks' meetings
as a whole, and one of his ob-
servations in particular calls for
special attention:

"It is to be hoped," he writes,
"that at the next Assembly we
may have a discussion on the
state of the world, worthily in-
itiated and sustained by the lead-
ing statesmen of all countries."
Why should not the Prime
Minister of the British Empire or
of France take advantage of the
unequaled platform that the
Assembly affords for the purpose
of drawing the attention of man-
kind to any matters which may
threaten the peace of the world or
which may require the efforts of
men of goodwill for their adjust-
ment?

The fact that by the time the
next Assembly meets the Supre-
macy Council of the Allies pro-
mises to have largely exhausted
its functions lends added force to
Lord Robert's question.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS VISIT FLAGSHIP.

Before resuming their match
against the United Services the
Australian cricket team visited
Portsmouth Dockyard and went
over H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth,
flagship of the Atlantic Fleet.

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NEXT YEAR'S CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE IN CHINA.

A Wide Programme.

The committee on arrange-
ments has now definitely decided
to hold the National Christian
Conference at Shanghai from
May 5 to 14, 1922. It is expected
that approximately 1,000 delegates
half Chinese and half foreign, will
be elected by the different missions
churches and Christian organiza-
tions in China. The Rt. Rev. F. R.
Graves, D.D., is chairman of the
committee on arrangements.

The general subject proposed for
consideration by the Conference
is "The Chinese Church." This
will be presented under five
general heads, and commissions
composed of Chinese and foreign
members resident in different
parts of China are being chosen
to prepare the reports which are
to come before the Conference.

The Committee after much con-
sideration as to the best method
of selecting the members of these
commissions has chosen the
following chairmen and is with
them studying in detail the
method of selecting the members
of each separate commission.

Commission I.—The Present
State of Christianity in China.
Chairman, Rt. Rev. D. H. Roots,
D.D.; American Church Mission,
Hankow.

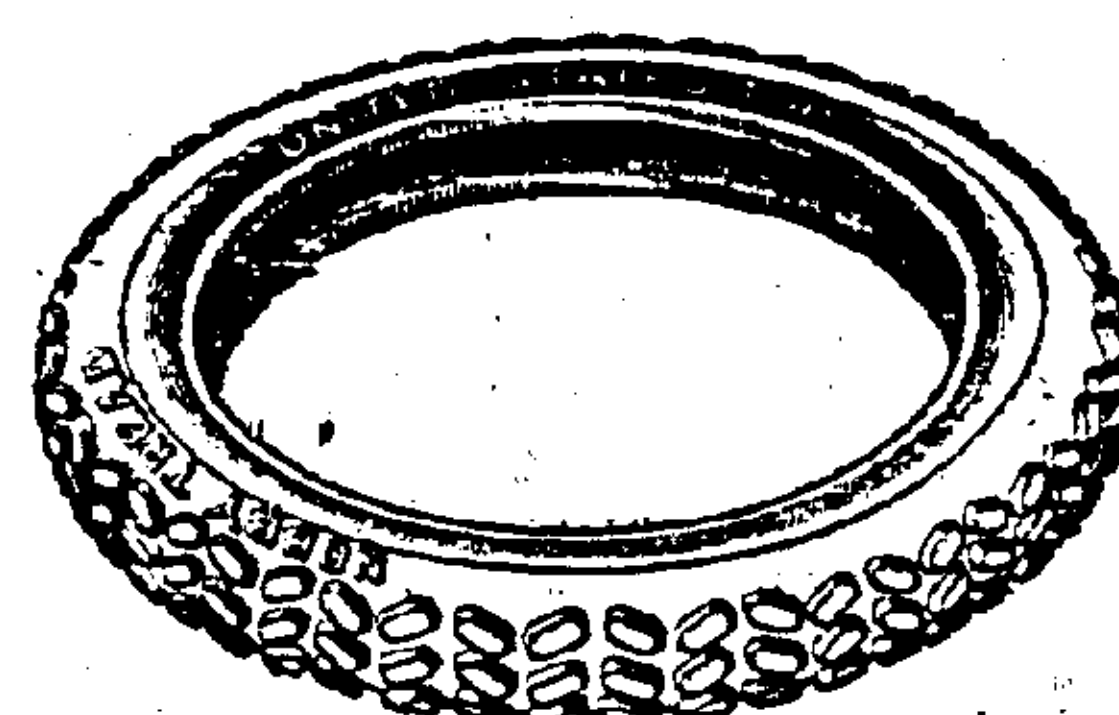
Commission II.—The Future
Task of the Church. Chairman,
Rev. C. N. Patton, of the Ameri-
can Presbyterian Church (North).

Commission III.—The Message
of the Church. Chairman, Rev. C.
Y. Chang, D.D., Shanghai.

Commission IV.—The Develop-
ment of Leadership for the Work
of the Church. Chairman, Mr.
David Z. T. Yui, M. A., General
Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in
China.

Commission V.—Co-ordination
and Co-operation in the Work of
the Church. Chairman, Rev. C.
G. Sparham, Secretary of the Ad-
visory Council of the London
Missionary Society in China.

"FOLJAMBE PAPERS."
In leaving the residue of his
estate of £207,397 to his son,
Colonel G. Savile Foljambe, of
Osberton Hall, Worksop, Nottingham,
trusts that he "will complete the
work I have begun in arranging
papers which will be of interest
to future generations, and will
not destroy political letters or
documents relating to the Fol-
jambe estate."



THE HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

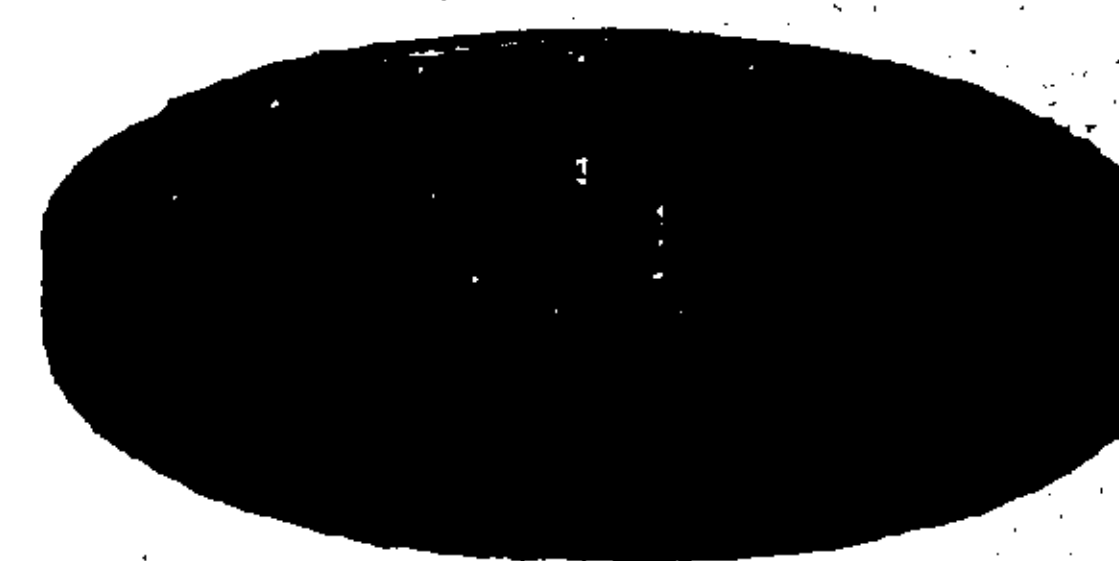
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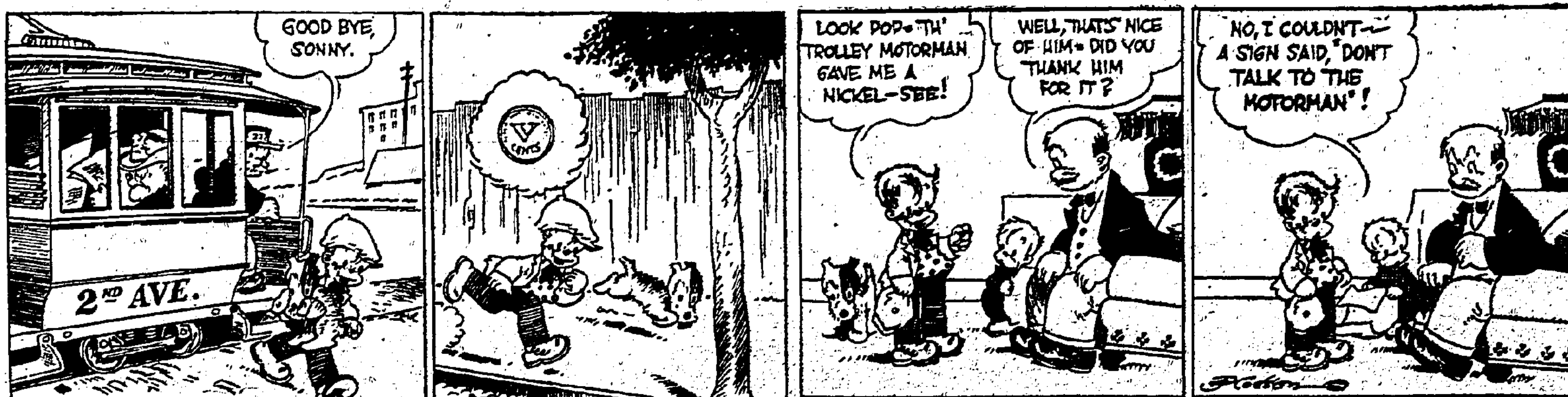
32 x 3½	880 x 120
32 x 4	875 x 105
32 x 4½	
33 x 4	TUBES
33 x 4½	32 x 4
34 x 4	33 x 4½
34 x 4½	34 x 4½
35 x 4½	
35 x 5	



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TELEPHONE 436.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$35 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1921.

HONGKONG AND DISEASE.

We must again express to Dr. Koch our own thanks—and we think we can say the thanks of the public generally—for his efforts to refute the libels that have been cast upon this Colony by certain members of the Eastern Commission of the National Council for Combating Venereal Disease. The extracts he read to the Sanitary Board meeting yesterday were sufficient to prove that these people came and went without making any attempts to verify the information they picked up. Where they got that information from, no one seems to know. The Medical Officer of Health explained that he had not been consulted by the Commission and the President of the Sanitary Department stated that although he promised to help the lady responsible for making the report (Mrs. Neville Rolfe) she stated that she wanted nothing at all. Content to ignore official sources, this lady has been pleased to rant about the disgraceful state of the Colony in the matters of disease and health. We admire Dr. Koch's request that the Sanitary Board should take note of the matter and deplore the President's view that he can take absolutely no notice of it. These purity cranks who come out from Home ought to be reminded that veracity is as essential as morality.

Reuter's cables yesterday gave us another reference to the matter in which Shanghai was made to look much more progressive in health matters than Hongkong. It was deplored that although Hongkong has been a Crown Colony for eighty years there are still many urgent problems requiring attention, that infant mortality is extremely high and venereal disease very prevalent. Let it be understood that we are as keen as any others in support of the measures that will help to eradicate social diseases and improve the standard of health all round. It is not against the objects of the Commission or Council that we complain; it is against the unfair singling out of this Colony for all the censure. We make the claim that Hongkong is not one whit worse than either Shanghai, Singapore or Colombo. Our local Government has cleaned up many evils within recent years and its expenditure on public health measures is something all Britishers should be proud to boast of, not disparage. By all means let a clinic be established and educative literature be distributed if that will help, but let it be recognised also that the public moral standards of Eastern races are hardly comparable to the public moral standards of the West. We wish to make no odious comparisons where there is so much room for improvement in both and we do object to Mrs. Neville Rolfe going Home from this Colony and making comparisons also. There is the Bible story of the mote and the beam that some people seem to forget.

There must be something about the very name of Hongkong that sends people on the rant regarding it. Long ago it was known as "the white man's grave" and it doesn't seem to have outlived that very uncomplimentary title. We are not only tolerators of a pernicious form of slavery, we not only inflict terrible hardships on women and children, we not only allow of such damnable conditions that kill off children at a rate that should cause us shame, but we are, according to misguided commentators, in a veritable slough of iniquity. We wonder if our readers recognise themselves.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Industrial Recovery.

The Chairman of Barclay's Bank, Mr. P. C. Goodenough, finds ground for expecting a moderate trade revival now that the coal strike has been settled. As a leader in the world of high finance Mr. Goodenough speaks with a large measure of authority, and assuredly some recovery in the commercial situation must be just about due. Taken literally, the forecast of Barclay's chairman does not amount to much, for the simple reason that through world causes, aggravated enormously by industrial discord, trade has fallen off to such an extent that a large, let alone a moderate, revival might scarcely suffice to restore the normal. But there is something encouraging in Mr. Goodenough's views, which contemplate steady, if slow, progress, in contrast to the boom which ended in the early part of last year after having proved a mixed blessing. The report published yesterday concerning the cost of the Government measures for dealing with the coal strike shows the further heavy commitment to which the national exchequer has been subjected—though it is probably less than was anticipated; but this sum represents only a fraction of the losses which have been sustained in one form or another. It would do little good now to stop to apportion blame; the main thing is for both Capital and Labour to set to work to make up the leeway.

Ireland.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the touch of the sensational in the news concerning the Irish situation will prove to have more enduring interest than that of a dramatic episode. Lord Midleton, who in other days was conspicuous among anti-Home Rulers, has in recent times manifested a conciliatory attitude that promises well for a solution of the problem, and Sinn Féin is, one must surmise, satisfied of the sincerity of this change, seeing that his lordship has been entrusted by Mr. De Valera with a letter for the Premier replying to certain Government proposals. The folks in the Old Country are doubtless being keenly exercised in their minds as to the contents of the epistle, concerning which we may learn more after the resumed conference on Friday. Meanwhile General Smuts, who has already had an interview with Mr. De Valera, is using his good offices in the interests of harmony, and, having regard to the South African statesman's career, the augury is a happy one.

Australia Still Advancing.

Again the Australians have come out on top. After their extraordinary displays in successive matches against Northants and Notts, it became more apparent than ever that Skipper Armstrong's merry men are a most formidable combination. To defeat a county of the standing of Notts by an innings and over 500 runs must surely be unparalleled. The Australians can make big scores, and what many heavy-scoring teams cannot do—they can get the opposition out for moderate totals. In this all-round quality lies their strength, as was demonstrated again in the third Test match. England certainly had hard luck in regard to Hobbs, who had no sooner recovered from his accident than he was found to be suffering from appendicitis. The Australians, however, played effective cricket from start to finish, forcing a win by declaring their innings. As a result they have won the rubber, having been successful in all the first three Test matches. Added to the series of five wins in Australia, they have now won eight Test matches off the reel, a feat unapproached in the history of international cricket. Warwick Armstrong is being abundantly justified in his prophesy that the "Cornstalks" would repeat in England the success achieved in the Commonwealth. Chief interest now centres in whether the Australians will notch victories in the remaining Test fixtures, which would bring their winning sequence up to double figures.

POST OFFICE BUDGET ERROR.

The Post Office (the Times Parliamentary correspondent says) has discovered a small error of 2½ millions in its estimated expenditure for the current year. The Budgeted expenditure was £27,165,000. The revised statement increases the figure to, approximately, £29,655,000.

DAY BY DAY.

IT IS MORE FROM CARELESSNESS ABOUT TRUTH THAN FROM INTENTIONAL LYING THAT THERE IS SO MUCH FALSEHOOD IN THE WORLD.—Johnson.

There was a clean bill of health for the Colony yesterday.

To-morrow being the anniversary of the Battle of Trowes Wood the 2nd. Wiltshire Regt. are celebrating it on the same lines as last year.

A Chinese, who was found in possession of 1,500 Sparrow cigarettes, on which the duty had not been paid, was this morning fined by Mr. Orme \$30 or five weeks hard labour.

A Chinese was sent to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday suffering from injuries caused by accidentally falling from a ship no. 2 under construction in the Kowloon Docks.

The wedding of the Rev. E. W. L. Martin of St. John's Hall and Miss Kathleen Stewart of St. Paul's Hostel is announced to take place in St. John's Cathedral on Tuesday next, 12th inst., at 3 p.m.

Our local post office must have had a busy day if all the mails due to arrive and leave have been handled. There were no fewer than eight inward mails due, two being from Home and one from the States, and eleven outward mails.

A Boxing Championship is being organised in connection with the Hongkong Police Force. A number of prospective competitors have expressed their readiness to support the project which is assured of full completion on the approach of the cold season.

While a sampan was sailing to the Yau Ma Tei shelter early yesterday morning the boat capsized when about three hundred yards from the breakwater. There were no passengers on board. The crew were rescued by the coxswain of the Feengnan, one of the Hongkong-Mongkok ferry service launches.

Mr. J. Swire, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Ltd., whose home is in London, arrived at Hongkong this morning by the steamer Empress of Japan, from Yokohama. Mr. Swire who is accompanied by Mrs. Swire and his daughters, Misses S. and K. Swire, will remain in the Colony for a short visit only.

A report has been made to the Police by a Chinese that yesterday morning while he was on his way from Hungshom to Kowloon City to purchase pork he was set upon by two robbers, one armed with a knife. They stole from him \$11 and tied his hands with a rope. A few minutes later a grass cutter came along and untied his hands. The Police think that the report is untrue.

As will be seen by our advertisement columns to-day, a petition for the winding-up in Hongkong of the Banque Industrielle de Chine will be heard at the Supreme Court on July 19. Any creditor or contributory of the Bank desirous of supporting or opposing the making of an order can attend the Court for that purpose and may obtain a copy of the petition by making application to the solicitors of the Bank, Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, No. 1 Des Voeux Road, Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

A Chinese, who was charged with being in unlawful possession of two pieces of wood at West Point, said the wood was blown ashore by the wind from the sea last night. Sergeant Blackman said the wood when it was brought to the Station was dry. Furthermore, the defendant had a previous conviction in 1914 and had been banished for five years. This was emphatically denied by the defendant. Later on, when confronted with his photograph by Sergeant Vincent he admitted it and was given twenty-one days' hard labour.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.

With a view to economy Carnarvonshire Police Committee have discontinued the telephones at four police stations and the chief constable's residence.

"DON."

Last Night's Play.

Mr. Charles Quartermaine and his co-artists in the H.B. Waring's production "Don" gave a successful presentation of that enjoyable play at the Theatre Royal, playing to what was, unfortunately, a sparse audience, owing to the inclemency of the weather. Several outstanding characters marked out the play as above the average. In the first place was "Don," so-called because of his generous instincts which, bordering on the impulsive, might be regarded by some as Quixotic. He is engaged to Ann (Miss Jeanette Sherwin) the daughter of a retired Anglo-Indian general. When Don makes a precipitate appearance into the presence of a crowd of relatives or would-be relatives, carrying a young married woman in his arms, the situation inclines to the tragic. The peppy General is dangerous, nearly being apopleptic, "Don's" prospective mother-in-law, a practicable woman of the world, is inclined to be cynical, but Ann, who is blessed with a patient disposition and maternal instincts, and loves "Don" as much for his shortcomings as for his virtues, refuses to accept the appearance of things, and will have a word with him, notwithstanding the opposition of her parents. "Don's" explanation is that the woman whom he had taken away from her cruel husband, was once rescued by him from a shameful incident, and that his subsequent relations with her, had been prompted by purely philanthropic considerations. He is not believed but there is a happy ending to the story. Its capable manipulation in the hands of the Company was indicated by prolonged applause on the fall of the curtain.

"MERELY MARY ANN."

The H. B. Waring Company must be complimented upon the enterprise displayed in its repertoire of plays. During the week the works of some famous author-dramatists have been presented. To-night Israel Zangwill's delightful comedy "Merely Mary Ann" will be staged. This was originally produced in New York with Elinor Robson, the one time star, in the title role. So great was its success in the States that Miss Robson decided to take the play to London which she ultimately did and Mr. Henry Ainley and Gerald Du Maurier were her English star supporters. London instantly took Mary Ann to its heart with the result that the play had a considerable run at the Criterion Theatre. Miss Edith Smith who will play the title role to-night won considerable fame in the part in England and her performance in Shanghai was hailed as a great triumph. Mr. H. B. Waring plays the musician and Mr. Frank Vosper essays the other principal role. Miss Madeleine Grande, a clever actress in the Waring Company, we are told, gives one of the finest performances in the play as the Lodging House Landlady who "has got asthma awful and wants Rosie to play the pianer something lively." Rosie—her daughter—is cleverly played by Miss May Hallatt and after the production in Shanghai her much repeated line "Oh Ma—you make me blush" became the popular phrase. Christian Morrow has a wonderful part as a semi-bibulous clergyman.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

July 6th (3.30 p.m.).

Typhoon in about 112 longitude E.; 16 latitude N.; moving W.N.W.

July 6th (6.25 p.m.).

Typhoon in about longitude 110 E.; latitude 16 deg. N.; moving W.

July 7th (9 a.m.).

Typhoon in about 110 deg. longitude E.; 16 deg. latitude N.; moving W.

GOLF.

Captain's Cup Result.

The Captain's Cup, played over the Relief Course at Fanling last week-end, was won by Capt. M. Glover, who returned a card of 91-12-79. Other cards returned were:—

E.J.R. Mitchell (4) 81

G.W. Sewell (18) 82

D.J. Valentine (8) 85

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. John Galworthy has given striking proof of his courage by declaring in an American literary paper, that the greatest handicap of all to American literature at present is "the absence of a single supreme recognised cultural centre." There should be, he contends, some single chosen meeting-place of ideas, some one centre of mutual literary recognition which would do for America what Paris and London do for French and English literature respectively. Seeing that it is in a New York paper that he is writing, Mr. Galworthy is all the more venturesome in adding that he can conceive of no possible literary centre for America except Washington. Any other important town, he points out, would be jealously renounced by the rest of the important towns. But Washington is already a place apart, in competition with none, and has, after all, half a million of inhabitants. Besides, however divorced literature may be from politics, there is more than a little reason for their having the same national address. Most American writers, Mr. Galworthy admits, will smile at his suggestion, but he is wondering if it will not ultimately adopt itself.

The story of Henry Sidgwick's warding off sea-sickness during a voyage from Dover to Calais by reciting English poetry "with emphasis and gesticulation" recalls the fact (writes a correspondent) that Macaulay once whiled away a longer voyage, that from Holyhead to Dublin, by similar means. The sea was rough, but it would appear that Macaulay's object was not the same as Sidgwick's. "As I could not read, I used an excellent substitute for reading. I went through Paradise Lost in my head. I could still repeat half of it, and that the best half." Macaulay would not, like Sidgwick, have come nearly to the end of his English poetry during so short a voyage. A journey to the Antipodes would scarcely have exhausted his tremendous memory. But surely Sidgwick's equipment of 2,000 lines seems miserably inadequate for so great a school. Thomas Mosley tells of an undergraduate who repeated the "Pharsalia" of Lucan during a walk from Harrow to Eton, the walk and the poem ending simultaneously.

In one of the delightful posters issued by the Underground Railway in London recently the artist has been guilty of a slight anachronism. The picture is one of Queen Guinevere going "maying" in the fields and woods beside Westminster. In the background is the Abbey which the artist has depicted with the twin towers erected by Wren.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

I'm sure we sat for the best part of two hours. And for about one hour and fifty five minutes of that time, we talked. The balance was taken up with lighting cigars and assimilating a little alcohol and cold water. And very nice too.

We talked about rents and landlords and what the Government didn't know; about architects and contractors and what the Government must know but takes no notice of; about public servants in general and some of the things the Governor ought to know; about the genial Sinn Féiner with his mental hair shirt and what the Government (British) should do; about the Bank Industrielle and the obvious duty of the Government (French, this time); of Carpentier's rude awakening, the American people and what their Government should do in the way of curtailing immigration; who was likely to win in South China and what the Canton Government will have to do before it can ever hope to win respect; of doctors and how little they could really help you. The upshot generally of all our talk was that human nature was pretty rotten anyhow.

Isn't it funny the ground a conversation can cover in such a short space of time, and with what variety are the subjects which go to its making.

Aye, it's very popular to abuse human nature. When a man does a mean thing, we say, "Well, it's human nature." We eye assume it's human nature

General Sir Francis Lloyd is selling "outlying parts" of his Shropshire estate. "London's General"—for so this immaculately-dressed soldier will always be known, through having been so much in evidence in the London District during the war—is a Shropshire squire, head of the family of Aston Hall, near Oswestry. He also owns Rolia Park, Chagwell, at which latter place he has lately made his home. Aston Hall is noted for a fine collection of pictures, including works by Van Dyck, Titian, Claude, Lely, Lawrence, Gainsborough, Murillo, and Naumyth. The Lloyds of Aston are connected with Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, also with Admiral Harvey, of the "Fighting Temeraire," whose portrait as a boy in the Navy hangs in the library at Aston.

Mr. Walter Long, according to some of the newspapers, required a lot of persuasion before he would accept a viscounty. If so, it may be that, like Queen Victoria's first Prime Minister (who was a viscount by inheritance), he regards the title as un-English. When the Queen complained to Lord Melbourne that very few viscounts troubled to attend her Coronation, Melbourne replied: "There are not many of us. It is an odd sort of a title, and not really an English one. The title of marquis is also foreign. They make a man a marquis when they do not want to make him a duke. Dukes and barons are the only real English titles."

A geography lesson took the form of assigning to certain towns the commodities for which they are famous. Knives had been awarded to Sheffield, carpets to Kidderminster, bicycles to Coventry, and boots to Northampton, when a small boy volunteered: "I know where wire comes from!" "Where?" said the teacher. "Lincoln," said the boy. "I read it on a placard yesterday?" For the enlightenment of non-followers of the Turf it may be mentioned that Lincoln is an important racing centre, and the London midday papers publish "wires" giving the latest forecasts.

In deciding to admit women as elders, the English Presbyterian Church have not, as was generally believed, given a lead to the Presbyterians of the world. The honour, it seems, belongs to Japan, usually regarded as one of the most backward of all the nations in granting privileges to women. Eight women were recently chosen as elders of the Fujimicho Presbyterian Church, seven being native ladies, and the eighth a Canadian school teacher. Last autumn the General Assembly of Japanese Presbyterian Churches adopted a measure acknowledging women as the equals of men in the church.

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ON THE WATERFRONT.

Round the Pacific Line Proposed.

The establishment of a round the Pacific cargo service touching at ports in Japan, Pacific Coast of America, Australia, Hongkong and Shanghai is being considered by a Japanese shipping company extensively engaged in tramp trades, it was learned in Hongkong this morning. The name of the Yamashita Kaisha was coupled with the proposed service and enquiries made at the local office of the Company proved the truth of gossip heard on the Praya.

Officials of the Company here said that consideration is being given to the likelihood of instituting a regular line of cargo steamers from Japan to the countries bordering the Pacific, but as yet nothing definite concerning the matter had been reached. A statement of the Company's decision one way or the other will be made early in August, the official said. The ports of call mentioned as the ones to be touched at if the proposal be consummated are—Yokohama, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Australia (unnamed), Hongkong and Shanghai. Sailings are set down as monthly.

The Yamashita Kaisha has a considerable fleet, most of which is running in tramp trades between the Far East, Java ports, Australia, and the Pacific Coast. Altogether 39 vessels of the Company's flag at present and of that number 21 steamers are under charter.

Empress Liner in Port.

Early this morning the C.P.O.S. steamer Empress of Japan arrived at Hongkong from Vancouver and wayports. The vessel had a pleasant voyage with good weather most of the time. The passengers on the ship numbered 242. There were 27 in the first cabin, 15 in the second cabin and 200 in the steerage for Hongkong. The mails brought by the Japan totalled 239 bags. The cargo is a small one.

Prominent among the passengers were—Mr. and Mrs. J. Swire, and Misses S. and K. Swire, who are on a short visit to Hongkong, from their home in London; and Mr. S. Des Voeux, of Hongkong, who returned from Yokohama.

Command of the Empress of Japan is now in the hands of Capt. A.R.V. Lovegrove, formerly staff-captain on the Empress of Russia. He took command of the ship at Yokohama, relieving Capt. W. Dixon Hopcraft, who brought the Japan across the Pacific, and who is returning on the Russia which he will be master of in the future.

To Relinquish Shipping Interests.

Cargo being scarce and freight rates low, the firm of Messrs. Lrossard Mopin and Company has decided to dispose of its shipping business, it is announced. To this end the Company is inviting tenders for the purchase of the French steamer l'Yser, as she now lies in the roads at Singapore. The vessel, which was built by the Company itself at Tientsin in November 1920, has been idle for some time. She was designed for the trade between Singapore and Tientsin, and made several trips up and down the coast. Later, however, business has diminished to such an extent that operation of the vessel was found to be unprofitable, it was stated, and for that reason she had been placed on the market. The l'Yser is a wooden ship with a gross tonnage of 1778 tons, a length of 233.75 feet and a loaded draft of 19 feet. She is a modern steamer and is well-equipped to handle cargo. She had accommodation for 8 saloon passengers and carries deck passengers also.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

The Bank Failure.

Sir.—Regarding the Banque Industrielle de Chine, it would be interesting to ascertain whether the declarations made in January last in the Hongkong Press, have also been published in the Colonies or other places where the said Bank has agencies? If not, may we hope for privileged treatment in Hongkong?

Yours, etc.

INVESTOR.

Hongkong, July 7, 1921.

Bon Voyage.

To wish *bon voyage* to Mr. R. C. Morton, general agent at Manila for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who is returning to the United States for a holiday on the steamer Golden State, which sailed last evening for San Francisco, a long string of fire-crackers suspended from an upstairs balcony of the Hotel Mansions, where the Mail Company has its offices, was ignited. The explosion of the fire-works was a long one and there was no cessation until the last cracker had spent itself at a quarter of an hour afterwards. Attracted by the noise large crowds assembled to watch the display, which was very neatly arranged. The last shots were fired from the edges of discs, which, falling from a circular box decorated with flags, bore the words "Bon Voyage and Good Luck to Mr. Morton."

Kashima Maru Arrives.

About noon to-day the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer Kashima Maru arrived at Hongkong from Seattle via Japanese ports and Manila. The ship sailed from the Puget Sound on June 3 and a good passage was reported. The passengers for Hongkong numbered 37, 23 first-cabin, 7 second-cabin and 8 steerage. Through passengers comprise 2 in the first saloon, 3 in the second saloon and 8 steerage.

Cargo brought for local discharge is a general one. There is are 678 tons from all ports. The chief items on the manifest is 1137 cases of condensed and 200 cases of evaporated milk shipped at Seattle and 640 bales of large cotton yarn from Nagasaki.

Deaths and Rough Weather.

Two steamers arriving in port during the last 24 hours report the death of a Chinese on the voyage and having experienced heavy weather on the coast.

The Dutch steamer Tjilatjap, which brought into port a cargo of 1700 tons of Java sugar had a death among her Chinese crew. The weather was very bad on the two days preceding his arrival, the master said. No damage to the ship was reported.

The Indo-China Navigation Company's steamer Kum Sang, in from Calcutta and Singapore, with 900 tons of cargo came through the gale that the Dutch vessel encountered. Her Chinese deck passengers numbered 500. There was one death at sea.

N.Y.K. Steamers.

The European Line steamer Mishima Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, arrived at Hongkong this afternoon from London, via Suez.

The Kaga Maru, also of the N. Y. K. will reach port at 7 o'clock this evening from Japan to load for London and Antwerp. She will sail at 11 a.m. to-morrow, it is announced.

Petrol Cargo Arrives.

The steamer Haleric of the Bank Line has arrived at Hongkong with 600 tons of cargo, mostly petrol, from New York.

THE FIGHTING.

Latest News from Canton.

Our Canton correspondent writes:—

A report from the north states that Tang Hung's forces (the 1st division) have been continually defeated, and that more than half of the Yingtak district is lost. The Kiangsi troops have passed Nam Hung Hill, and are now in touch with the Kwangsi troops.

Hot fighting is occurring daily in the region of Kowchow. Reinforcements were dispatched quickly from the neighbouring defensive lines. On receiving a report on the 5th that the whole region of Yanchow and Limchow have been lost, the authorities immediately wired the defensive forces in Luichow to take the offensive and large quantities of ammunitions have been sent to Macao to be transhipped to Hoikow for the supply of the Cantonese troops in Luichow. Two regiments have been ordered by Chan King-ming to Yangkong and Yanchung districts to oppose the enemy.

A report from the west states that the Cantonese troops have reached as far as Tai Wong Kong and Kwai Ping and have now taken up, temporarily, the defensive, but have also sent detachments en route to the Pok Pak and Luk Chuen districts in order to attack the Kwangsi troops in Kowchow from the rear.

We take the following from the Canton Times.

Contrary to the rumours purposely spread by the agents of Kwangsi militarists in Hongkong solely for the foreign papers, that the Cantonese are defeated in the southwestern section of the province, we are informed by military headquarters that the Cantonese troops are taking the offensive against the invaders and that the invaders are retreating in great disorder into their own territory. Kowchow and several other cities have already been recaptured, while the enemy troops are being subjected to a rear attack by the troops sent by Gen. Ngai Bong-ping, our Chief of Police, from Ting Yuen which recently fell into the hands of Gen. Ngai's troops.

Two aeroplanes of the Cantonese troops flew over Nan Ning, the lair of the Kwangsi Warlord, Luk Wing-ting, twice during this week and it is reported that three bombs were dropped on the second trip causing considerable damage to the Warlord's Yamen while one of the bombs landed in Chong He street of that city. The Kwangsi troops were terrified and desertions are daily reported. This is the substance of a telegram received by a private business house in the city from its agents in Nan Ning. Director Jue Coowen of the Aviation Bureau is testing another new machine which will be sent to the front some time this week. It is the largest machine that the Bureau has, having a seating capacity for 20 persons.

CANTON NEWS.

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

An officer appointed by Headquarters has arrived for the purpose of recruiting a few battalions in Pun Yui and Fashin districts.

The Provincial Treasurer has applied to the Sincere and two other big companies, for a loan of \$50,000 each, but no reply has yet been received. The salt monopolists have been again asked to advance a further loan in exchange for receipts for the payment of future revenue but most of them have declined the offer. It is said that the treasurer has applied to a Hongkong merchant for a loan of \$3,000,000, and will give the mint and its management as a pledge, but this also has been refused. It is rumoured that the chief of the mint will be changed, and that his successor is one who has advanced a big loan to the government.

In order to meet the demands for a loan of \$100,000 made by the Treasurer, the chief of the Canton Shamsui Railway and the Canton Hankow Railway Dpts. have decided from the 5th inst to increase the fares on the Canton-Shamsui line. The other lines will also increase their fares as soon as the scales are decided.

Due to excessive rain, the different crops of mulberry leaves have been greatly decreased and consequently the rearing of the cocoons has been greatly handicapped with the result that the production of silk this year will be lessened. Very high prices are demanded for the cocoons and the

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF BUTTER.

"DAISY" \$1.45 per lb.

"DAIRYMAID" 1.35 per lb.

"PASTRY" 1.15 per lb.

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silk filatures are placed in a great predicament for the price of raw silk in the market is low and not much profit can be made in the business. Several small filatures have suspended work and a large number of silk workers are forced out of employment.—Canton Times.

OF INTEREST TO MALARIA SUFFERERS.

People who say that Malaria cannot be cured but must be endured once it has got a grip upon the system, will do well to read the evidence of Mr. J. S. de Bruin, of the Ceylon Government Railway service, Maradana Station, Colombo.

"I contracted Malaria in a very severe form some years ago," said Mr. de Bruin. "The symptoms preceding the attacks were listlessness, loss of appetite, and a feeling of nausea after eating. In a short time I was aching all over. Then my body would go icy cold and I would shiver with ague, this being followed by intense fever and perspiration."

"The frequency and violence of the attacks weakened me so much that I lost a lot of weight. Vomiting and constipation troubled me, and headaches nearly drove me frantic. Doctors' medicines and treatments failing to cure, I was fast becoming a worn-out man, and began to despair."

"One day a friend told me that he had been cured of Malaria by Dr. Williams' pink pills, and this led me to try these pills. They certainly proved a success, for soon I felt a decided improvement. The listless feeling left me, my spirits rose, my appetite improved, and the disagreeable nausea after eating ceased. Then my bowels began to act regularly, those terrible headaches and attacks of vomiting stopped, I recovered lost weight. In a wonderfully short time I found myself free from ague and fever, and I am thankful to say I am now in good health, a happy state of affairs entirely due, I am confident, to Dr. Williams' pink pills, which enriched my blood and drove out old impurities."

Famous throughout the world for over thirty years as a remedy for ailments due to impure, watery blood and disordered nerves, Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are obtainable from dealers everywhere, also at \$1.50 per bottle, \$3.00 for 6 bottles, post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine, 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

JAPANESE CARRY KWANGSI MUNITIONS.

A Canton Protest.

It was reported in Shanghai last week that a Japanese steamer named the Kogawa-maru was lying at Woosung with 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition shipped at Peking. The steamer is said to have been chartered by Peking agents and to be bound for Haiphong, in French Indo-China, but it was believed that the ammunition would be smuggled to the Kwangsi Militia somewhere off the Southern China Coast, before the vessel reaches her nominal destination. It was stated that the steamer was expected to proceed up the Whangpoo from Woosung to take on additional war material at the Shanghai arsenal.

In the course of a lengthy letter of protest, addressed to the Japanese Consul at Canton, the Kwangtung Federation of Associated Organisations, and the Kwangtung Students Federation, state "such an infringement of neutrality and unwarranted interference in our internal affairs will not place your country in a very favourable light among other powers. We earnestly pray that you should cable your government and the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai protesting against the sailing of this steamer for the South with the munitions and funds for our enemy, otherwise we shall be obliged to resort to drastic measures against such interference. Please do not be deceived by the supposition that the Chinese people can be easily fooled and insulted."

The death of a Chinese third-class passenger on the steamer Empress of Japan was reported to the Port Health officers upon arrival of the vessel at Hongkong from Vancouver this morning, the cause of death being cerebro-spinal meningitis, it was stated. The man developed his illness after the ship left Shanghai for this port and he died at sea. The body was brought on to Hongkong and nature of the disease is being diagnosed by the Port doctors, but as a bacteriological examination cannot be made in a few hours it was this morning impossible for them to say definitely what was the cause of death. The Port doctor believes that it is just an ordinary case of c.s.m., and is not of an epidemic type. The ship was not held in quarantine and it has been thoroughly fumigated.

LAST THREE DAYS

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY

OF

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IN LOVAT, FAWN, LIGHT-GRAY, BROWN,

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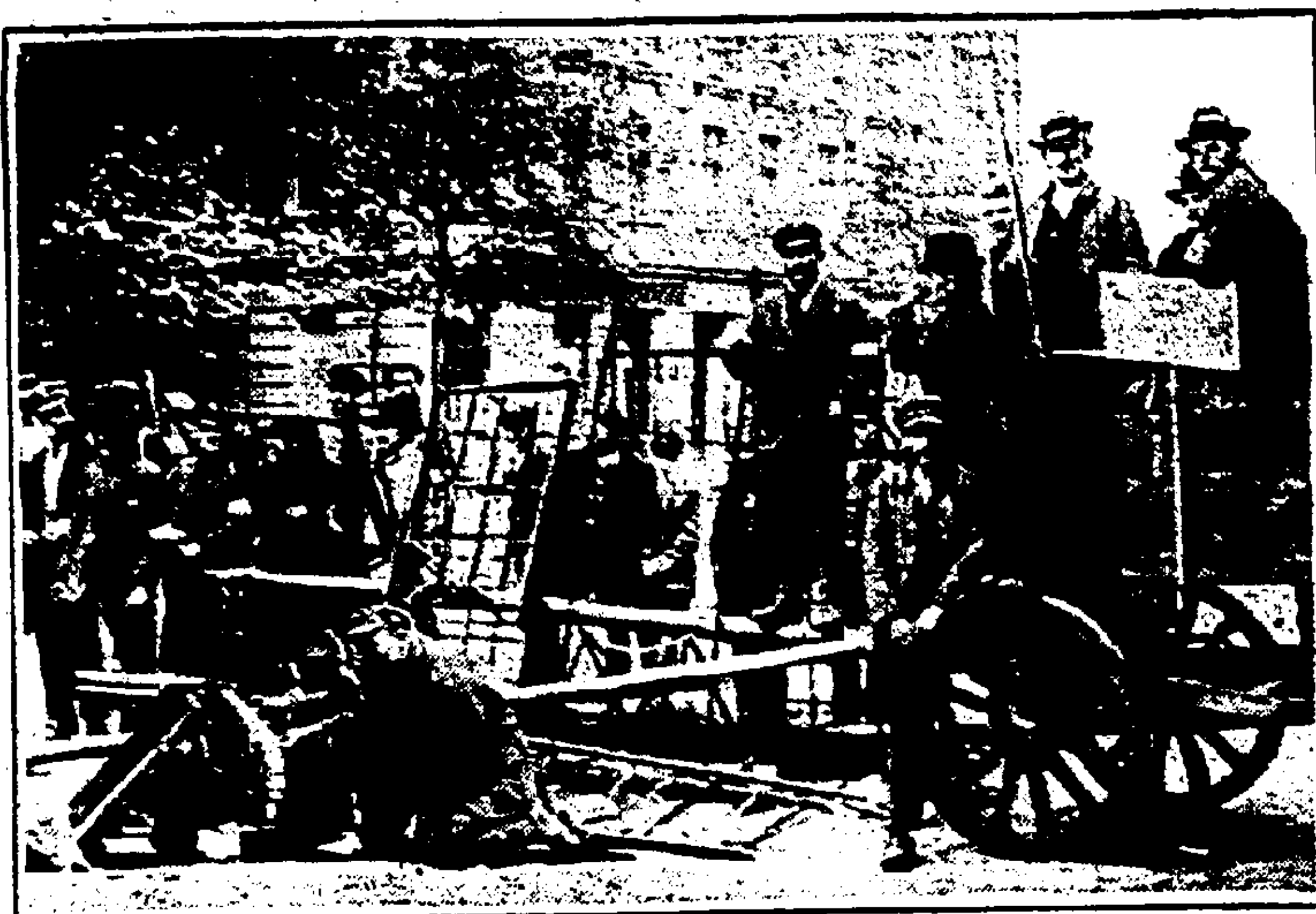
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CAMERA NEWS



MARSHAL FOCH
As he appears in civilian clothes—interviewed on the streets of London.



Picture of the fighting in Upper Silesia. Rebels at a street barricade made of a wagon and household furniture. Note machine gunner in foreground. The uniforms are nondescript.



Dressed in a simple gingham gown, Evelyn Nesbit, former wife of Harry K. Thaw, personally waits on customers in the tea shop she has opened in New York's theatre district.



BIG FIGURES IN GERMANY.

At right, Chancellor Wirth, left, Herr Hermes, Food Controller.



Jack swung—and a mighty right landed squarely on Georges Carpentier's jaw. Georges went down for the count. That was when Jackie Coogan, the little cinema hero in "Peck's Bad Boy," visited Carpentier's training camp on Long Island.

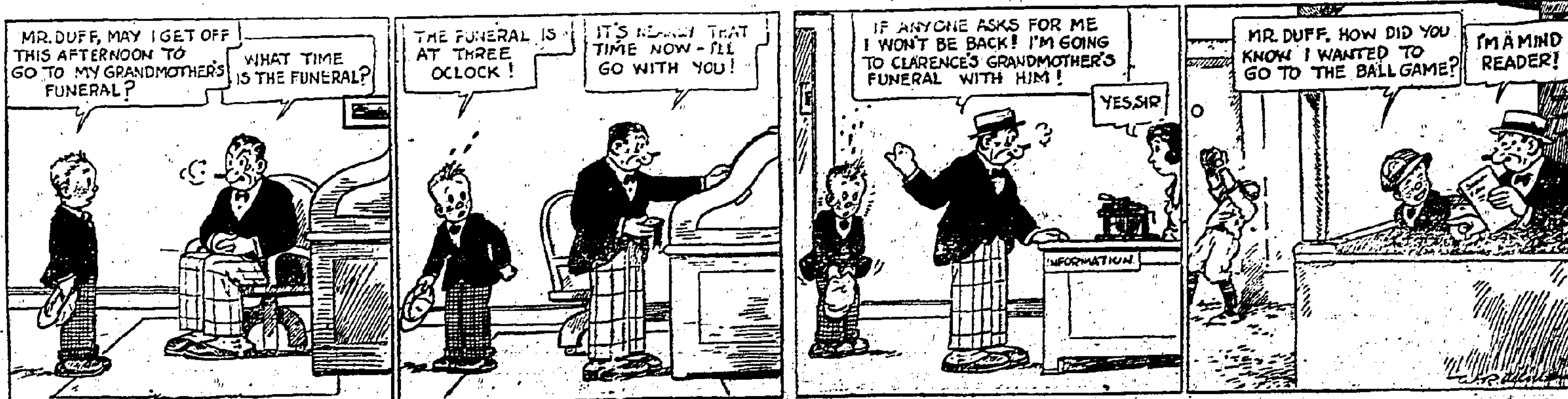


Fun for amateur photographers! Set the camera up for a slow time exposure indoors. Expose for half the necessary time. The "spirit" then moves out of the picture and the exposure is completed. Lens should be stopped down to as small an opening as practicable to give detail behind the transparent "spirit."

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Tom Knew.

BY ALLMAN



HONGKONG 17th May 1921
GEORGE HUGHES
Manager.

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PACIFIC STEAMER	FROM HONGKONG	DATE	ATLANTIC STEAMER	FROM CANADA	DATE
E. Japan	July 13	Aug. 3	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Asia	July 21	Aug. 8	E. France	Aug. 15	Aug. 19
E. Russia	Aug. 13	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 10	Sept. 15
Montague	Aug. 15	Sept. 16	Malta	Sept. 23	Oct. 21
E. Asia	Sept. 13	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 13	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 13	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
Montague	Oct. 25	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 20	Dec. 4

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SHINYO M.	22,000	July 16	SIBERIA M.	20,000	Aug. 27
PERSIA M.	9,000	July 20	TENYO M.	23,000	Sept. 9
TATTO M.	22,000	Aug. 12	KOREA M.	20,000	Sept. 10

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TO LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via HONOLULU).

"WEST ISLIP" 15th July.

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"WEST ISON" 20th Aug.

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Silver State	Aug. 13	Sept. 2
Crosskeys	Aug. 15	—
Keystone State	Sept. 2	Sept. 22
Wenatchee	Oct. 2	Oct. 22

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S.S. Coast July 22.

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S.S. Montague August 7.

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S.S. WEST JAPPA 15th July.

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 9th July.

Calls at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change with out notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD. HONGKONG.
HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON



(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Pakhoi

S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 21st July.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 21st July.

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office. M. KOBAYASHI,
No. 37, Bonham Strand, West. AGENT,
Tel. No. 155. Top Floor, King's Building.
Tel. No. 140.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) & 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) & 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

To Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m. only.)
From Macao—Daily at 8.00 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 5 p.m. only).

Bank Holiday Excursion. 1st July, s.s. "SUI AN" leaves Hongkong 9 a.m. and returns from Macao 4 p.m.

Further information may be obtained at the C.Y.'s Office, Hotel Mansions or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

RUSSO-CHINESE TRADE.
A Russo-Chinese Chamber of Commerce is being organized at Harbin.

NEW TEXTILE CO. AT SHANGHAI.
The Four Tien Spinning and Weaving Mill in Shanghai, a Japanese concern, is to be opened soon.

POOTUNG INDUSTRIAL CO.
Five Ningpo merchants in Shanghai have collected \$10,000 to organize the Pootung Industrial Company at K'ai Chiao, Pan Shan Hsien.

CHINESE COTTON-SPINNING CO.
Borahans for the establishment of a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company at Kiangchow, Shansi, have been opened in Peking, Tai-yuen, Kiangchow, and Yamen, where a capital of \$1,500,000 is being raised.

DEVELOPMENT OF MANCHURIA.
A Sino-Japanese enterprise known by the name of the Sino-Japanese North-Eastern Manchuria Industrial Development Co. with a capital of \$20,000,000 has recently been established in Mukden. Its object is to develop agriculture and mining in Manchuria.

CHINESE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

According to an investigation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, the total number of Chinese Chambers of Commerce already organized throughout the country is 928. The Chambers have 208,237 members and 22,634 officers.

THE DYE INDUSTRY IN SHANTUNG.

Standardization and increase of the dye industry in Shantung is the aim of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, which has sent representatives into that province to conduct investigations. Shantung produces large quantities of blue, red, and yellow dyes, which compare favourably with the best coal-tar colouring agents produced in other countries. In some respects they are superior to the coal tar products. The Ministry believes that some of the provinces can produce the dyes in large quantities than are required for Chinese industries. The investigating agent will learn the extent of the vegetable crops from which the dyes are made, and will try to encourage a larger production.

CIVIC FINE FOR NOT PAYING RATE PROMPTLY.

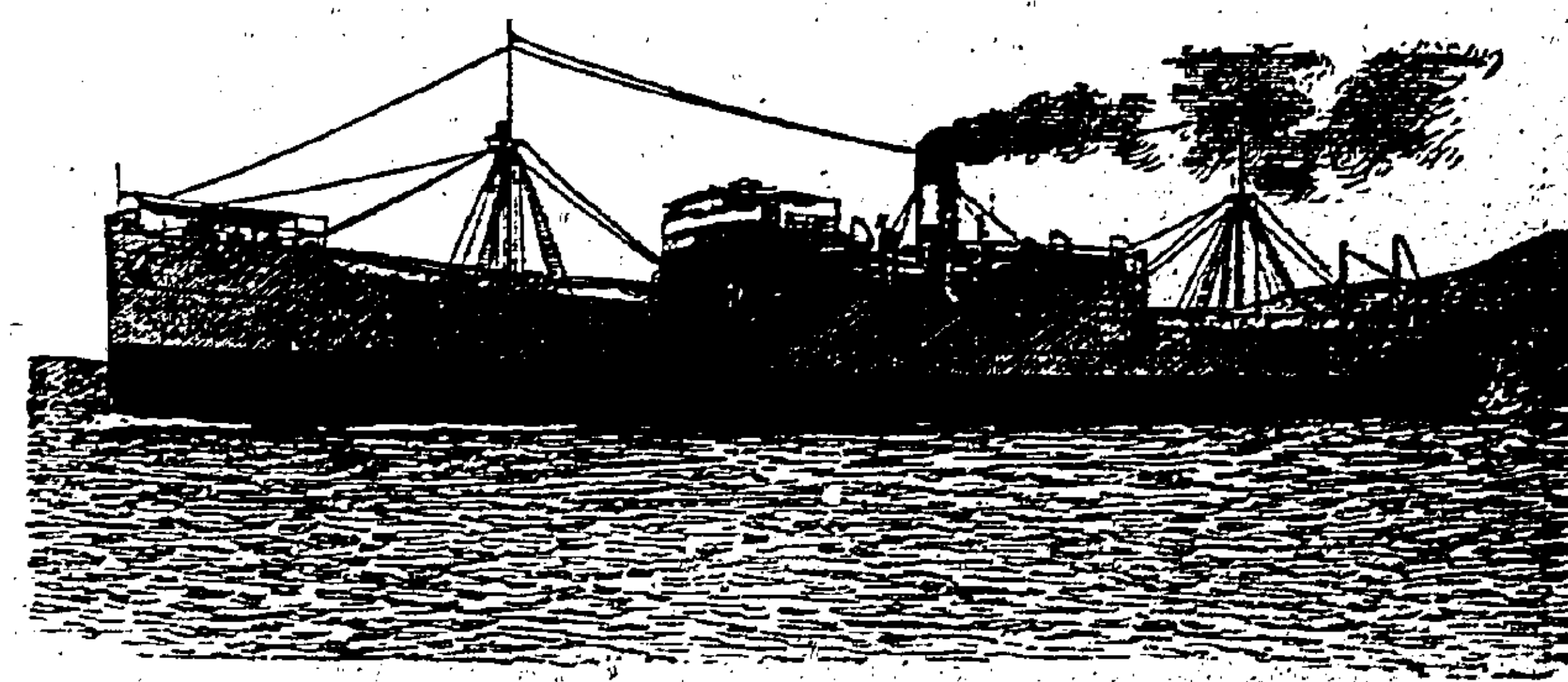
Manchester has discovered a novel way of getting its rates paid promptly and at the minimum of administrative expense. If the amount of the water rate is not paid within 21 days from the date when it becomes due, a fine of 10 per cent. is levied. The effect of the penalty has been that most of the water rate has been paid direct to the offices, and within the specified time limit. This (says the annual report of the Waterworks Committee) renders rate-collectors almost unnecessary.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition Engineering, First and Second Edition
Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



S.S. "AMBATIELOS" (ex "WAR TROOPER") 8,240 tons D.W.: 5,195 ton gross

Built and engined by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.,
to the order of the British Government.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N., KOWLOON DOCK HONGKONG



AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.

S.S. NILE S.S. CHINA S.S. NANKING

July 15th Aug. 9th Sept. 9th

HONGKONG TO MANILA.

S.S. NANKING 30th August.

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE.

S.S. CHINA S.S. NILE

July 22nd Sept. 16th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SURRIDGE, Freight & Passenger Agents,
Pavilion Building, 100, Hong Kong Street.

Telephone, 1934. Tel. 1934. Tel. 1934.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, SOYOT, RUSSIA, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
DILWARA	5,400	8th July	S'pore, Colombo & B'way.
SYRIA	7,000	27th July	M'lee, London & Antwerp.
KALYAN	9,000	6th Aug.	M'lee, London & Antwerp.
MANELA	7,200	18th Aug.	M'lee, London & Antwerp.
KASHMIR	9,000	2nd Sept.	M'lee, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TORRILLA	5,200	14th July	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

KANOWNA	7,000	25th July	Melbourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

G. APCAR	4,700	7th July	Shanghai & Kobe.
KALYAN	9,000	11th July	Shanghai & Japan.
MANELA	7,200	21st July	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels measuring not more than 34 1/2 ft. x 1 1/2 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai and Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 12th July, at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU Friday, 29th July, at 11 a.m.

PCSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said & Marseilles.

KAGA MARU Friday, 8th July, at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU Saturday, 31st July, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

TSUYAMA MARU Friday, 8th July.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU Tuesday, 16th Aug. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

TAKETOYO MARU Friday, 8th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU Friday, 15th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TOTOMI MARU Sunday, 10th July.

WAKASA MARU Monday, 25th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

MURORAN MARU Wednesday, 13th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU Saturday, 16th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU Friday, 8th July, at 11 a.m.

TAMBA MARU Tuesday, 12th July.

YOKOHAMA MARU (Kobe direct) Wednesday, 13th July.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. KAMEI, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjibodas	China Ports	in port	8th July	Belawan-Deli/Java
Tjisalak	S'hai/Japan	15th July	19th July	Java
Tjileboet	Java	15th July	21st July	Japan

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.
NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikembang	Java	22nd July	29th July	San Francisco.
Tjisondari	Java	End of June		San Francisco.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Yok Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Regular Sailings to
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing on or about 2nd August.

(Via Suez Canal) at Owner's Option.

LYDD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "CILICIA" Sailing on or about 10th August.
Cargo only.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to
From Colombo for South African Ports.

S.S. "UMKUZU" Sailing about 3th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030. Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	11th July	14th July at 3 p.m.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 38. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. (LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamer	Sailing
LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTER- DAM & HAMBURG	"City of Brisbane" 10th July

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Captain	Due Hongkong.
S.S. "GLENSHANE"		12th July.
M.V. "GLENAMOV"		21st July.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENNAVY"	20th July.	GENOA, LONDON & HAMBURG
"GLENLUCE"	25th July.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & H'BURG
"GLENAMOV"	31st Aug.	GLASGOW, L'DON & ROTTERDAM
"GLENADE"	26th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

S.S. "VICTORIA" Sailing on or about the 20th Aug.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents.

Tel. 3337.

113, Cross Street Road Central.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
T'SIN via W'wei & C'foo	Chipsing	Fri. 8th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & Kobe	Kumgang	Fri. 8th July at noon.
MANILA	Loongang	Fri. 8th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choyang	Sun. 10th July at d'light
SHANGHAI	Hopsang	Mon. 11th July at noon.
HAIPHONG via Hoibow	Loksan	Tues. 13th July at 8 a.m.
BANGKOK via Swatow	Leesang	Tues. 13th July at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Hiasang	Tues. 13th July at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Namsang	Tues. 13th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Return from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoibow when inducement offers.

BORNED LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kulat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, 12th July, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	9th July at 4 p.m.
W'WEI, CHEEFOO & T'SIN	Kuelchow	11th July at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chusan	12th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	Shantung	12th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	14th July at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Suiyang	16th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	Sinkang	19th July at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'tow. For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong July 7, 1921

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Hailhong	W. C. Parmore	FRI. 8th July at 1 p.m.
Hailching	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 12th July at 1 p.m.
Hailoong	W. Couper	FRI. 15th July at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service

between

JAPAN HONGKONG & JAVA.

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "Macassar Maru" Sailing on or about 28th July.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call—Moj, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "Samarang Maru" Sailing on or about 17th July.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraph. For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

SHIPPING NEWS.

INDIAN FREIGHTS.

In deference to the demand made by the Export Hosiery Guild, the N. Y. K. and the O. S. K. have decided to lower the freight rate on knitted goods for the Indian line from Y35 to Y30.

O.S.K. STEAMER STRANDED.

A Tokyo dispatch says that the O.S.K. steamer Daisho-maru which is chartered to the Navy Department, stranded on the 18th instant about 8 p.m. off North Saghalien, owing to stormy weather. On receipt of the news of disaster, the Navy Department immediately dispatched torpedo boats to render assistance. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has also sent rescue boats. Although there is hope of her salvage, the damage sustained is believed to be very heavy.

THE FORMOSAN RUN.

On the Formosan steamship route, which is subsidised by the Government-General of Formosa, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha runs the Inaba-maru, Shinano-maru, and Bingo-maru three times a fortnight before the war. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha also served the line, by running three vessels, the Hongkong-maru, and Kasado-maru. During the war, these two companies withdrew, one of them owing to the scarcity of ships, and let the remaining ships ply once a week. Negotiations have for some time been in progress between the shipping companies and the Government-General to resume the pre-war scale, and it has now been decided that one more ship shall be placed by each of them on the line from the next financial year. The Government-General will estimate a sum of some Y100,000 as a subsidy to both of the vessels.

OSAKA SHIPYARD TROUBLES.

With a view to discussing the labour troubles at the Osaka Fujingata Shipbuilding yard, a labour meeting was held on the night of the 18th ult. at the Minatogawa Commercial Museum, various labour unions in the Kwansei districts participating. The meeting was crowded with Kobe workers and others, and there were one or two fights with the police. Speeches were made by the Chairman (Mr. Hisatome, of the Kobe branch of the Yui-zai) and by the representatives of the Osaka Zosen Rodo Kumiai, the Kobe Denko Kumiai, the Kobe Printer's Association together with three representatives of the Tokyo and Osaka Yui-kai. Mr. T. Kagawa, of the Kobe Yui-kai dwelt upon the trouble in Osaka and expressed his desire for the proposed Cross Guild, or Odan-kumiai, supported by which a combined right of negotiation can be secured. At this meeting contributions to the amount of 1700 were offered towards the funds of the Kobe Yui-kai.

RADIO COMMUNICATION AT SEA.

Speaking at a meeting of the North of England Steamship Owner's Association the Managing Director of the Radio Communication Company gave some instances of the possibilities of the apparatus supplied by the Company. He said that since he last spoke to them six months ago experience of a number of ships fitted with the Radio Company's apparatus had proved conclusively that he did not exaggerate the possibilities of the gear. The Derbyshire, in the course of her last trip, was working her set transmitting and receiving with Bombay at a distance of 1700 miles. On the western run liners were never out of touch with the American or British coast at any time, and the period during which they were in touch with both sides generally amounted to three or four days. These were very satisfactory results. They had, he said, every confidence in the apparatus they supplied to shipowners, and they were anxious to afford shipowners every facility in obtaining all the gear at overseas ports by the formation of two subsidiary companies. The position of the radio had been strengthened, and interests working in competition with the Marconi Company had been brought together. A few years ago the Marconi Company virtually held a monopoly. So long as shipowners were compelled by law to carry wireless there must be no monopoly. There must be a free market.

OLDEST CENTENARIAN?

Mrs. Sarah Maxwell, Canada's oldest inhabitant, has celebrated her 116th birthday. She lives alone. Though frail, she is still able to move about and finds enjoyment in sewing.

